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JPRS-EER-86-053

8 APRIL 1986

East Europe Report

19980213 075

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8 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

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ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

LOGISTICAL, MANAGERIAL PROBLEMS OF PRODUCTION CENTERS CITED

East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 34 No 2, Feb 86 pp 200-208

[Article by Prof emeritus Ursula Lange, Dr of Economics; Certified Economist, born 1920. Original title: "On Problems of Production Centers"]

[Text] Summary

This article deals with some problems which result from the fact that industrial combines and their affiliated companies are made up of production centers which are separated from each other in terms of territory and management. The production centers as the smallest manufacturing units characterize the existing division of labor and cooperation within legally and economically independent companies affiliated to a combine. They determine the scope of performance of the company and its effectiveness. Consequently, the development of their performance and their effectiveness forms the basis of the development of the company and the combine. Therefore, more attention has to be paid to these small production centers. This applies also to the analysis of performance comparisons between the companies. At the same time it is strictly necessary that the territorial management and planning bodies have an exact knowledge of the production centers situated in the territory. This applies to their number, size, structure, performance and effectiveness alike.

The production centers situated in the territory utilize the territorial resources and supply the population of the territory with certain products and services independent of the territorial location of the company to which they are affiliated.

The establishment and development of combines, in other words the creation of large and efficient economic units, is a fundamental trend in the process of socialization in socialism. This process serves to speed up comprehensive intensification and to improve the efficiency of production. At the same time it involves the deepening of the division of labor and cooperation and, consequently, the higher evolution of the productive forces. "The extent of the development of the division of labor most convincingly demonstrates the extent of the development of a nation's productive forces. Every new

productive force, unless a merely quantitative extension of existing productive forces...results in a new manifestation of the division of labor."(1)

Cooperation and the division of labor proceed both among combines and within a combine, among the legally and economically independent enterprises affiliated with it. These enterprises, though, do not represent the smallest unit with regard to cooperation and the division of labor. The process continues, because in most cases a legally and economically independent enterprise is made up of several regionally and managerially separate entities which, in turn, collaborate by way of the division of labor and cooperation. Furthermore, division of labor also occurs among various departments located on a single enterprise site. However, for the purposes of this article, I will disregard the latter.

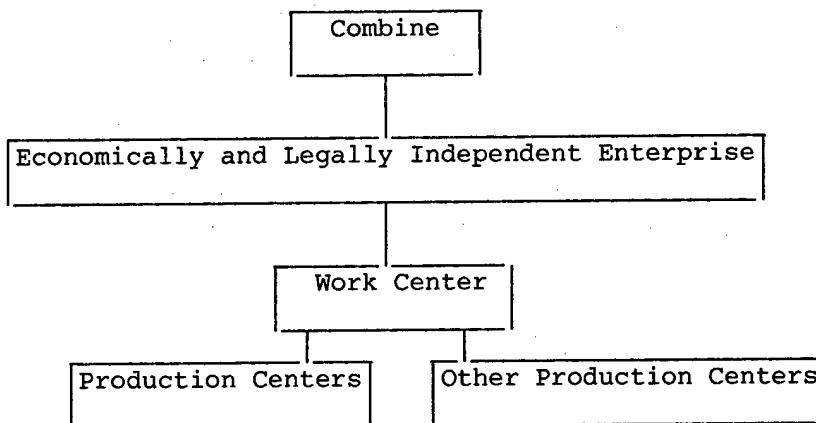
Statistics describe a regionally and managerially separate unit of an enterprise as a work center. Depending on their specific tasks, places of work are further subdivided into production centers and other work centers.

While the term production center is frequently used in publications, the terms enterprise section or enterprise part are still common in daily life. As the term production center is used but not precisely defined in publications, this article will adopt the definition used in official statistics for the first numerical review of work centers in centrally managed industry and workers in production centers and, this year, for the statistics of locally managed industry also. For the sake of comprehensiveness, I will quote the definitions of the terms work center and other work centers.

"The work center is a business organizational unit on a contiguous and self-contained site, where gainfully employed persons perform specific tasks. ... The production center is a business organizational unit on a contiguous and self-contained site, where gainfully employed persons carry on a specific type of productive work. This includes all production centers involved in permanent production and material services such as internal subcontracting, repairs, assembly, and so on. Production centers include primary and ancillary production processes (excluding warehousing). ... Other work centers are business organizational units on a contiguous and self-contained site, where gainfully employed persons perform services other than material production. They include management and administrative facilities, research, development, design and planning facilities, EDP organizational and computer centers, warehouses, motor pools training facilities, apprentice workshops, sales, services, advertising and mass facilities (such as factory outlets, special branches, receiving offices, and so on), social and vacation facilities (such as creches, nurseries, medical facilities, cafeterias, clubs and houses of culture, sports facilities, vacation homes, residential homes, and so on). The above mentioned work centers are considered other work centers even if they happen to incidentally yield production, for example research and development institutes, model or rationalization aid construction, company vocational schools, productive apprentice workshops, and so on."(2)

In graphic terms, the following combine structure emerges from the aspect of division by work and production centers:

Graph: Combine Structure by Work and Production Centers



Investigations carried out in the course of the day-to-day operations of combines and enterprises show that relations between enterprises and their work and production centers are often more varied and complex than in the above graph.

An economically and legally independent enterprise not subdivided in terms of either location or management is to be totally equated with a production center. On the other hand, an enterprise regionally and managerially subdivided in various units, may be described as the sum total of its production and work centers.

In the following, I intend to deal only with the problems of production centers. I will refrain from discussing any issues regarding other work centers. I quoted their definition only to exemplify the complete classification of enterprises from regional aspects.

In 1984, following a series of preliminary investigations, the Central State Administration for Statistics carried out the first inquiry regarding the numbers of production centers at centrally managed industrial enterprises and the personnel employed therein. An analysis of the figures yielded the following: The 133 combines of centrally managed industry account for about 1,800 enterprises with some 19,000 work centers, including 12,000 production centers. This means that, on the average, every enterprise has roughly 7 production centers and every combine approximately 90 production centers.(3) Closer inspection of the combines classified by the respective industry ministries would of course be very likely to yield greater or smaller divergences from the average data mentioned.

The preliminary investigations disclosed that the production centers of any one combine tend to be spread across several GDR districts. The statistical data collected confirmed that fact. However, even production centers

affiliated with an economically and legally independent enterprises are frequently spread across several districts.

The efficiency of the enterprise and the combine are affected by the regional distribution of an enterprise's production centers and the division of labor among them. It is therefore imperative to include the efficiency of the production centers in any efficiency analysis of the enterprise or the combine as a whole. The same applies to analyses carried out at regional level. Production centers must be surveyed from two viewpoints: On the one hand as the smallest producing unit of an enterprise or combine, on the other as part of a regional entity. This involves both the measurement of the production centers' performances and their inclusion in the performance comparison of combines and regions.

The Role and Status of the Production Center in the Combine

As mentioned before, the production center is the smallest locally and managerially defined producing unit of a combine. As the combine is made up of various economically and legally independent enterprises, production centers are always part of an enterprise. In other words, an enterprise is usually composed of several production centers. We must even classify as a production center that part of the enterprise where management and administration are domiciled, where accounting to the combine and state organs originates, and which represents the largest regionally and managerially circumscribed unit within the total enterprise. It is special in so far as the regional location of the enterprise as a whole is characterized by it, it embodies the economically and legally independent enterprise as a whole, and other production centers are affiliated with and subordinated to it. The performance and efficiency of the enterprise as a whole are decided by the performance and efficiency of its production centers. Just as it is necessary by the appropriate indices to demonstrate the effect of enterprise performance and efficiency on the final product of the combine as a whole, it is necessary to measure the effect of the production centers' performance and efficiency as the smallest unit of the combine. Only thus is it possible to influence their standard and development. Vitally important in this context is the efficiency of the division of labor, specialization and cooperation among an enterprise's production centers, specially in consideration of the fact that market demands and scientific-technical developments increasingly require the manufacture of small series and even single items. "Specific customer wishes require many products to be manufactured in many variants. Possible efficiency, it is therefore imperative to make the transition to the specialized production of standardized components and subassemblies which increase the variability of finished products. ... In the case of modern specialization and concentration, it is vital to consider how to best enable the large, medium and small enterprises affiliated with the combine to specialize and coordinate their efforts so as to guarantee the best overall result for satisfying the needs of the national economy and the general public as well as for the advance of the combine's efficiency. The process of combine specialization demonstrated that the existence of small production units does not necessarily have an adverse effect on efficiency."(4)

These small units of production will often be production centers. Studies of various combines, combine enterprises and their production centers have shown that the division of labor among the production centers affiliated with an enterprise may vary considerably. In some instances, production centers in combines manufacturing capital equipment may concentrate on the combine's consumer goods production or the manufacture of components for the output of the enterprise. There are also production centers cooperating with one another. In that case one production center may carry out some operations on an item, this is then further processed in another production center and subsequently returned to the first production center for completion of the particular component. In the case of such a specialization, it must always be remembered that transport costs arise, which may be reduced by a change in the division of labor--provided that is possible. Transport costs due to the division of labor usually arise between the production centers of an enterprise, unless a production center both manufactures and directly markets a finished product. These transport costs must always be taken into account when the efficiency of the division of labor is ascertained.

Investigations have also revealed that the size of production centers varies enormously. Some centers once were rly economically and legally independent enterprises and still have their own management and administrative cadres. They all have in common the fact that their performance is accounted by the economically and legally independent enterprise with which they are affiliated. At the same time and depending on the objective possibilities and the subjective attitude of the enterprise management, performance appraisal may vary considerably. If commodities are produced, accounting normally proceeds on the basis of industry delivery prices. Sometimes the net product and net profit are also shown. In the case of the production of semifinished goods, performance is measured by many different indices such as working hours spent, total wages and salaries paid, directly assignable costs and accounting prices. Smaller production centers, in particular, daily provide telephone reports of items in kind.

Management relations between enterprises and their production centers vary as much as do performance appraisals. It is sometimes appreciated that these smallest producing units crucially affect the efficiency of the enterprise and, consequently, the combine. Often, though, they are considered mere production departments, and all accounting and plan checks are geared only to the enterprise as a whole. Consequently, plan targets are not broken down to production centers either.

These various methods were revealed also in the course of the 1984 manpower inquiry, because some enterprises did not have available the respective data broken down by production centers. This necessitated additional manual processing or estimates. In such cases, it is neither possible nor intended to obtain information about the efficiency of production centers.

Admittedly, the performance and efficiency of an enterprise are often decided by that production center, where the organs of management, planning and accounting are located. Still, the other production centers--relative to their numbers and sizes--also help decide the performance of the enterprise as

a whole. If plan drafting, plan accounting and supervision are carried out only for the enterprise as a whole, the performance of the various production centers cannot be revealed. Consequently, positive results cannot be generalized, nor is it possible to deal with any poor showing. This means renouncing the discovery of possible remaining performance reserves. Made more difficult also is the full involvement in the socialist competition of the workers at the production centers.

At the Tenth SED CC Plenum, Erich Honecker stated that our national economy is largely defined by the factors of intensification,(5) and went on to say in this connection that this is the "salient factor for guaranteeing long-term economic growth by comprehensive intensification."(6) This task can be accomplished successfully only if all collectives are involved in the tasks assigned, are thoroughly familiar with the demands on their performance and know how they did in meeting former demands. The same applies to the collectives working in the production centers, regardless of the numbers employed.

The demands made by Scholl with regard to work collectives in general must and can be applied to collectives in production centers also: "The main indices of performance appraisal must therefore be converted for the various work collectives to such volume, natural and value indices as are directly and comprehensibly relevant to the daily work task or performance (such as unit of quantity, number of items, productive labor time fund, norm fulfillment, quality parameters and lowering of AN [reject and reworking] costs), while indirectly reflecting the work collective's contribution to the fulfillment of the enterprise's main indices. ... When converting the main indices of performance appraisal to internal enterprise tasks, it is imperative to take into account...the respective technology, the extent of social division of labor, the size of the enterprise and the actual organization of the enterprise."(7) This also fully applies to the demands that need to be made on the performance appraisal of production centers, because the breakdown of an economically and legally independent enterprises to certain production centers may be roughly equated with the internal division of labor. Roughly because, especially in the parent production center, we get another subdivision in technical-managerial units, where work collectives have different assignments. Despite these differences, the problems involved in the performance appraisal of production centers are the same, just as described by Scholl.

This problem is particularly central to the further extension of production center statistics. The caliber of the performance comparison between production centers largely depends on its settlement and, consequently, the potential for discovering and making effective unused reserves for raising the performance and efficiency in the production centers. The following pronouncements by School may well be transferred to the performance appraisal of production centers: The "performance indices of the work collectives must be free of contradictions and capable of being seamlessly deduced from the total plan or enterprise accounting. The numbers of indices must be assimilable and manageable for the purposes of planning, the conduct of the competition and accounting." ... The "sum total or summary of the performance

indices of work collectives must be capable of being accounted for and entirely support the requirements of the main index of performance appraisal for the enterprise as a whole."(8)

Measures of scientific-technical progress in the enterprise often fail to exert a direct effect on all production centers. In that case, also, it is necessary to separately measure any improvements in efficiency. The ascertainment of the average efficiency improvement achieved for the enterprise as a whole (excluding its production centers) does not in such cases suffice to exactly reflect the advances accomplished. In this connection we would also need to examine in how far scientific-technical progress might enable one production center to tackle the tasks of another one that operates in poorer technical and economic conditions. In any case, we must devote more attention to such factors as the existing distribution of manpower resources and the possibilities for their redistribution, the specific tasks of the various production centers with regard to the provision of supplies for the general public of the region. In other words, when deciding changes in the structure of production centers, we need to consider their effect on efficiency in terms of the national economy rather than on enterprise efficiency alone.

However, the pronouncements made here with regard to the exact reporting of the performances achieved in the various production centers certainly not imply the need for setting up a management and administrative apparatus at the production centers. Both the plan breakdown and accounting must be handled in the enterprises. Just that was done by the manpower inquiry of 1984. Still, it is important for the working people in the production centers to be familiar with their plan targets as well as with the results they themselves achieved, to be informed about their share in the total performance and efficiency of the enterprise.

Such data, related to production centers, may also represent the basis for reviewing the efficiency of the division of labor between them. It would also be necessary to critically review the transport costs involved, especially if the production centers of one enterprise are spread across several districts.

The performance comparison between combines and their enterprises should also appropriately reflect the fact that the total performance and efficiency of an enterprise depends on the performance and efficiency of its production centers. It is not a primary consideration here to apply the system of indices for the performance comparison to the production centers also. We must be mainly concerned with revealing the causes of the differences in the performances of comparable combines and enterprises and including them in the efficiency appraisal.

The Role and Status of Production Centers in the Region

As revealed by the definition of the term, the production center represents a regionally and managerially demarcated entity. Frequently it is not located in the same kreis or district where the economically and legally independent enterprise is domiciled, and where the accounting of the enterprise including

production centers is carried on. In other words, performances are accounted for in the region where the enterprise is domiciled, though these performances are produced by the workers in another regional unit. This fact is irrelevant for industry-wide planning and accounting. However, it is indeed relevant with regard to the planning and accounting of a kreis or district. On the one hand, enterprise accounts include production centers located in another region. On the other hand, industry-wide accounts do not include production centers affiliated with accountable enterprises domiciled in another region. The review of the production center inquiry shows that the figures for production centers and their labor forces do not generally agree with the figures for the production centers actually located in the region and the labor forces employed there. This applies to kreises as well as to districts. In addition, there are some kreises where not a single accountable enterprise of centrally managed industry is domiciled. Examples are Seelow, Bad Doberan, Greifswald among others. At the same time, production centers affiliated with centrally managed industries are located in these kreises.

This divergence between accountable enterprises and their production centers as regards their presence in a region has the result that the regional organs do not have accurate data on the extent and structure of production in their region. Nor are they informed of the efficiency of operations of production centers in their region or the manner of the centers' use of local resources. Consequently, party and government management organs, especially at kreis level, are able to a limited extent only to influence the development of production centers located in their region. The statistical reports available to them as the basis of their managerial efforts, include only totals or average values of the accountable enterprises located in their region.

From the aspect of the unity of industry-wide and regional planning, the necessity for the self-sufficiency of the regions in some sectors, the minimization of transport costs by the establishment of works transport teams, and so on, the efficient utilization of manpower, water and energy resources, regional organs require accurate knowledge of the production centers located in their region, regardless of these centers' affiliations with combines and enterprises or of the latters' domicile. Moreover, many tasks of regional rationalization (for example the better utilization of fixed assets and the improvement of workers' supplies) can be properly accomplished only if the necessary data for all production centers are available. The same applies to locally managed industry if managed at district level.

Accurate knowledge of the production structure of all production centers would also enable the regional organs to inform combines and enterprises in case similar production assortments are to be manufactured in production centers affiliated with different combines. If such a procedure would help improve efficiency and deepen specialization, regional organs would then be able to provide a basis for possible changes of affiliation or even the merger of such production centers. Furthermore, knowledge of all production centers in the respective region is an indispensable condition for regional performance comparisons. If, for example, partial comparisons between districts and kreises are to be carried out with regard to "various key targets such as regional rationalization, utilization of the labor capacity, the recruitment

of workers, increased shift utilization, the use of local reserves of materials, free capacities and secondary raw materials, the conservation of energy and transports (the latter by, for example, the establishment of large-scale transportation teams and works transportation teams,"(9) such comparisons are possible in the field of industry only if all production centers located in the region are included, regardless whether or not the accountable enterprise is domiciled in the same region.

Tasks of Production Center Statistics

Production center statistics represent an important source of supply regarding information about the structure, distribution and performances of production centers. The inquiry regarding the production centers affiliated with the various accountable enterprises of centrally managed industry and the persons employed there, carried out in 1984 in connection with the manpower report at the end of the first quarter, must be considered the first step toward the development of production center statistics. This year, an inquiry with respect to locally managed industry was carried out at the same point in time.

These inquiries facilitate on the one hand the provision of accurate data on the total figures of production centers of centrally and locally managed industry and their regional distribution. On the other hand, their results also allow us to note the size of the various production centers as far as such size may be revealed by the numbers of personnel employed.

The indices are ascertained in the accountable enterprises. This approach will be maintained for the continuing expansion of these statistics. It is crucial for these indices to be made available to the production centers and used there to analyze the standard and development of their own performances and efficiency. The expansion of the program of indices is an imperative from the standpoints mentioned earlier. In any case, some basic indices must be ascertained, such as the volume output, the production structure, fixed assets--including equipment and, if possible, its technical standard--and the utilization of the fixed assets. Moreover, we should also ascertain the numbers of full-time employees in addition to the overall figures for the persons employed, so that we may have a sound basis for calculating efficiency.

When actually drafting the program of indices, it will be necessary to take into account the size of the individual production center and its role in the reproduction process of the combine and region.

These statistics will represent an important and valuable supplement to existing reports and even better enable combines and their enterprises as well as regional organs to influence these smallest production units in the meaning of comprehensive intensification.

FOOTNOTES

1. K.Marx/F.Engels, Collected Works, Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1956ff, Vol 3, pp 21f.
2. Central State Administration for Statistics, "Explanations to the Attachment Form 051-9 on Manpower Reporting as on 30 April 1984 (Work/Production Centers) of Centrally Managed Industrial Enterprises of the Industry Ministries," pp 1f.
3. Data by the Central State Administration for Statistics.
4. Collective of authors, "Wirtschafts- und Leitungsorganization in den Kombinaten und Ihren Betrieben" [Business and Management Organization in Combines and Their Enterprises], Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1985, p 131.
5. See E. Honecker, "'Zur Vorbereitung des XI.Parteitages der SED,' Rede auf der 10.Tagung des Zentralkomitees der SED" ['On the Preparation of the Eleventh SED Congress,' Speech to the Tenth SED CC Plenum], Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1985, p 27.
6. Ibid, p 30.
7. G. Scholl, "Comprehensive Intensification and New Demands on the Development, Planning and Measurement of Efficiency," WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 6/1985, p 824.
8. Ibid.
9. K.Hilbert/R.Mueller/G.Ritzschke, "Leistungsvergleiche Foerdern Leistungsanstieg" [Performance Comparisons Encourage Performance Improvement], Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1984, p 64.

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ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

RECENT CERAMICS INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS INCLUDE AUTOMATION

East Berlin SILIKATTECHNIK in German Vol 37 No 1, Jan 86 pp 3-4

[Article by Eberhard Ost, Chamber of Technology]

[Text] VEB Heat Technology Institute of the Glass Industry in Jena

On 1 January 1986, the VEB Heat Technology Institute (WTI) of the Glass Industry in Jena could look back on 30 years of successful work in practical process and automation research for the silicate works industry. For the future as well, we see our most fundamental task to be in the conceiving of new glass melting processes and automated systems and in developing them from the prototype development and testing stage through construction to transfer to industry for the contracting authorities.

The VEB WTI of the Glass Industry in Jena Today

In the implementation of the economic strategy determined by the 10th SED Congress, high scientific-technical performance for stable economic growth is a prime political and national economic requirement. Supported by this policy of our state, an efficient research and implementation enterprise of the glass industry of the GDR has come into being in the last 30 years in Jena.

The industrial research installation WTI of the Glass Industry with headquarters in Jena and the production site in Scheibenberg concentrates on the following main tasks:

1. development of highly effective glass melting plants, that is, glass melting plants on the basis of electric energy or electric energy in combination with fossil energy sources,
2. optimization of energy-intensive processes in the reconstruction and modernization of the operating melting ends--that is, increase in the tank operating times--reduction of the specific energy consumption, increase in the specific melting output, and effective utilization of primary and secondary energy
3. development of heating systems and type solutions for glass feeders

4. design and manufacture of microcomputer-supported automation systems for equipping the glass melting plants with modern process control technology as well as complete technological flow lines on the basis of hierarchically developed microcomputer control systems

5. development and manufacture of measuring instruments and components typical of the industrial branch to complete the automation systems

6. practical training and advanced training of scientists and industrial personnel, especially technologists, power engineers, and maintenance personnel for MSR [process measuring and control equipment]

Along with the VEB Glasinvest in Radebeul, the WTI of the Glass Industry in Jena is an efficient research, design, planning and implementation enterprise for the glass industry.

We have experts for the entire energy area in the glass industry, especially for the application of electric energy in glass melting, for the rational application of the energy of fossil fuels through optimum burner configuration and flame control and primary and secondary heat utilization as well as for the evaluation of fireproof material.

Significant investments of people and facilities were made in the area of the development of glass melting ends and in automation research.

We thereby have experts for the development of electronic components and special measuring instruments such as for glass state measurement, temperature measurement even without contact, measurement of pressure and quantities, and measurement of geometric magnitudes on glass. Our own efficient manufacture of microelectronic components and special equipment as well as complete MSR facilities rounds out our work. Our transportation teams have proven themselves repeatedly at home and abroad.

We make a constant effort to increase our services within the scope of our profile so that the innovative force of the institute and of the entire glass industry can be increased. In this connection, a formula for success for 30 years has been our on-going forecasting and strategic work that allows us to prepare innovative processes in the long term and implement them in the short term.

We are currently in the process of putting into effect CAD/CAM systems in our own house as well.

In this way, we are ensuring for ourselves the highest productivity and flexibility in the future as well through a progressive organization of research and production.

WTI of the Glass Industry--30 Years of Research Work for Industrial Partners¹

Our research work began three decades ago in the registering of the energy consumption of existing production facilities in the glass, ceramics and

cement industry. We initially registered weaknesses in the technologies with the aid of the heat-economy work sheet and they led to development tasks.

Research Work for the Glass Branch of Industry

A focal point here, among others, was the investigation of the generator gas production. For the 350 generators then in operation, technological problems (such as, for example, the elimination of phenolic water and consultation on the optimization of the operating technique) as well as measurement and automation tasks were resolved.

Before complete melting units were developed, there were investigations of the heat transmission from the flame to the glass and work in the area of the burner configuration. But other subjects of specific research were heat recovery by means of regenerators and recuperators, glass batch inlay technology, glass batch granulation, and glass batch preheating through exhaust gases.

An additional focal point in this development stage was in the area of oven automation. MSR facilities for the melting unit, generator gas systems, the feeder and the relief cooling were conceived, built and gradually introduced into the glass enterprises. The first complex MSR system was put into operation in 1958 for a horseshoe-flame-heated tank glass tub at the VEB Glass Works in Friedrichshain. This project produced an increase of 202 percent in labor productivity and a substantial increase in the specific melting output and an energy saving. (In recognition of this performance, Harald Costa, then director of the institute, was honored with the National Prize for Science and Technology of the GDR.)

Through 1960, using this concept and with the same success, several container glass troughs (also transversely heated) and a transversely heated plate glass trough were equipped with these systems and put into operation.

In the mid-1960's, research work began on the electric melting of glass, as a result of which it was possible as early as 1967 to put into operation the first Melting end with electric supplementary heating (EZH) at the VEB Glass Works in Dresden (including automation system). This was followed by the conversion of a number of glass melting units in the GDR to EZH operation. (This achievement was recognized by honoring a collective with the "Banner of Work" order in 1969.)

Through concentrated research work, it was possible to introduce the fully electric melting method (VES) into the VEB Lausitz Glass Combine in 1969. The first two melting units had a melting surface of 4.5 square meters and served to melt commercial glass. Moreover, a VES with 7.5 square meters was operated as a pilot system through 1975 at the VEB Ilmenau Technical Glass Combine. The successful testing led to the use of nine VES units with melting surfaces of between 1 and 12 square meters at the VEB Technical Glass Works in Ilmenau. (This outstanding achievement was honored with the National Prize for Science and Technology in the Collective.")

Work is currently being done on the wide application of VES technology for bulk and special glasses, whereby the equipping of the units with up-to-date MRS equipment on the basis on microcomputers is standard procedure (detailed references to this work can be found in the separate issues of this publication).

There has been successful cooperation with glass machine building for years in the area of feeder development and automation. Most recently, this work has been concentrated on installations for homogenization and on the more efficient design of the heating systems.

In past years, in connection with the start-up of entire technological lines, the shaping of glass was also the subject of research work. In the 1970's, for example, intensive development work was accomplished on the formation of strands. The result was the start-up of a Danner tube hoist at the VEB Glass Works in Altenfeld and, in cooperation with Soviet glass machine building, of two vertical tube hoists for rasothermal glass tubes in the VEB Ilmenau Technical Glass Works. Neither should work in the area of the further processing of glass tubes remain unmentioned.

Another field of activity that has been dealt with from the beginning is the improvement of the design and control of cooling lines. In close cooperation with the VEB Glass Oven Construction in Jena, the work led to a reduction of the use of heat, an increased throughput, and a reduction of the cooling breakage.

Research Work for the Ceramics Industrial Branch

The institute's radius of action covered the ceramic firing and drying technologies including their automation. With our help, the completely obsolete circular furnaces with individual firing were replaced with substantially more efficient gas-heated circular furnaces. The search for new burning units, using the residual storage heat and increasing the furnace turnover, led to the development of a fully automatic chamber furnace for porcelain with a carriage-type furnace bottom.

In 1961, the first tunnel furnaces with grid-gas heating were put into operation at the VEB Max Dietel Plate Works in Meissen. The automated equipment developed and employed by the institute for this purpose made a substantial contribution to increasing the efficiency of such firing units.

In the following years, a multitude of tunnel furnaces and special continuous furnaces were developed with WTI-MSR technology, furnaces that are still used in great numbers here and abroad.

Extensive work was also done in the drying of ceramic masses. In addition to the acquiring of the bases for ceramic drying equipment (also in cooperation with Poland, Hungary and the CSSR), several dryer types (rocker dryers, chamber dryers, and humidity dryers) were put into practice.

In addition to the on-going development tasks, the enterprises of the ceramic industry received comprehensive production support or industrial consultation

The current work of the institute for the ceramic industry include the provision of branch-specific measuring instruments (temperature and pressure measurement) as well as MSR systems for dryers and firing units.

Research Work for the Cement Industrial Branch

Preceding from the work with the heat-economy work sheet, the work was initially concentrated on the stabilization of cement production and burner development

An additional field of activity was the reduction of the dust discharge of the cement works. The institute had a great responsibility in the start-up of new or reconstructed facilities. A new rotary furnace using the dry process and a shaft prewarmer were the result of the research work in the area of process technology. Another focal point was in the area of cement plant automation. In 1970, besides the development of specific measuring instruments for the identification of the process flow, the first process computer was put into operation at VEB Cement Works in Bernburg. The ZEDAT software-application system developed by the institute, which makes possible all of the measuring and processing, was also translated into reality in subsequent applications at the cement works in Karlsdorf (1973-75) and Deuna (1975-77). (The honoring of a collective with the "Banner of Work" order in 1974 documents the appreciation of this work.) The work of the institute in the automation of lime shaft ovens, which was likewise a great economic success, should not go unmentioned.

Work of the Institute in the Area of Advanced Training and Qualification

It was recognized in time at the institute that the effective utilization of modern technology depends upon the qualifications of production personnel. In the time that followed, therefore, special attention was paid to the advanced training of power engineers and heat technologists in the 1950's. Also worthy of mention is the qualification of the university and technical school personnel of the enterprises in the institute. Beginning in 1960, practical advanced training courses continued to be carried out on the basis of extensive advanced training material in the automation sector as well.

The new melting technologies and microelectronic automation equipment that are now to be introduced to an increasing extent represent a new challenge for our advanced training function as well.

History of the VEB WTI of the Glass Industry in Jena

The early history of the WTI dates back to 1 October 1949, when a working group of eight colleagues under the direction of Harald Costa was attached to the Weimar energy district as a "central laboratory." This was also the point

of departure for the "Heat-Technology Department (WTA)"--organized 6 March 1951--of the Institute for Applied Silicate Research of the Academy of Sciences. This installation soon had about 150 employees and had experience in the area of heat-technology processes in the glass, ceramic and building materials industry as well as the manufacture of measuring instruments.

The independent economic unit "Institute for Heat Technology and Automation of the Silicate Works Industry (WTI)" was founded on 1 January 1956 under the direction of Harald Costa.²

By 1958, the number of employees had already more than doubled. From 1975 until today, we can refer to an almost-constant 630 members of the institute.

The buildings available in Jena-Burgau at the time of the founding of the institute, which were located at the old lime works, included a multipurpose building and another tract of buildings primarily for development and experimental work. In quick succession, in 1957, 1959, 1961 and 1965, additional building complexes were put into use.

In 1959, to meet the growing demand for MSR equipment and systems, an enterprise section with about 100 employees was established in Scheibenberg (Erz Gebirge).

The rapid development of our national economy in the 1960's led to a process of specialization in technology research. The Institute for Cement in Dessau, the SKET Institute in Weimar, the Scientific-Technical Ceramics Plant in Meissen, and the central planning enterprise Glasinvest in Radebeul came into being. The WTI worked more and more for the glass industry.

In this process, the institute was assigned to the VEB Ilmenau Technical Glass Combine on 1 January 1970 as part of the research center. Then, on 1 January 1974, the research enterprise, which had been renamed VEB Technical Glass Institute, was managed as an enterprise attached to the Technical Glass Combine.

On 1 January 1984, with the completion and initiation of operations of the "Ilmenau Industrial Site," the institute was again profiled for the entire glass industry of the GDR under the designation "VEB Heat Technology Institute of the Glass Industry in Jena."

In this 30-year history of the institute, the unity of process and automation research was continuously preserved and its effectiveness in the glass industry of the GDR was maintained.

In 1981, the institute was awarded the "Banner of Work" order for this successful action for technical progress in the glass works.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

RAKOWSKI, GORYWODA ADDRESS SOCIOECONOMIC COUNCIL

AU171653 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 March 86 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] On 10 March the 239 members of the socioeconomic council gathered in the Sejm Hall of Columns for the council's inaugural session. The meeting was opened by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, council chairman and Sejm deputy speaker. Members of the Sejm Presidium and representatives of deputies clubs and circles took part in the meeting. Among those present were: Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member PZPR Central Committee secretary and chairman of the PZPR Deputies Club; Deputy Premier Zbigniew Gertych; and Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers.

M. Rakowski, Sejm deputy speaker, said inter alia that he regarded the great interest in participation in the work of the council as evidenced by the great number of applications for membership as grounds for optimism. The Socio-economic Council is one of those platforms which can enable the realization of the idea of joint participation by citizens in the creation of state policy and joint responsibility for policy. Every institution of this kind contributes to the realities of the idea of people's democracy.

Being a body which represents social and occupational groups and communities the council can include various sections of society in the joint decision-making mechanism. It can become a platform which can facilitate the process of arriving at solutions to matters connected with social and economic policy by way of dialogue.

According to the data presented by the previous speaker the present council has 100 members more than the previous one. The largest group comprises representatives of the workers' class (85) and farmers (28 private farmers, 4 State Farm employees, and 4 agricultural Production Cooperative employees). Cooperative employees comprise 10 members of the council, and the number of representatives of trades and services is the same. The council brings together 16 academics, of whom 11 are professors. The National Council of Trade Unions have provided the council with 12 members. Youth and social organizations have 13 representatives; cooperative organizations have 15 representatives; and economic organizations have 4 representatives.

The council has a 116 members who have received a higher education, and 80 members who have completed a general or vocational secondary school education. In terms of age, the largest groups comprise persons between the ages of 50-59 (75 persons), 30-39 (68 persons), 40-49 (62 persons).

Speaking about the "council's philosophy of operation, the council chairman said that the council is for the triumph in social life of views, ideas, and proposals which are the most rational, creative, and progressive, and which bring the most benefits from the point of view of national and socialist interests. We should also respect small achievements because they, too, enrich the national and state fabric. The council should also make a contribution to supporting citizens' initiatives and to the struggle against inertia and lack of resourcefulness.

The last point on the agenda of the meeting was a report presented by Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission, on current economic problems, economic results for last year, and the main tasks for this year.

The positive developments which occurred last year noted by the deputy premier were: that production growth was almost entirely due to an increase in labor productivity; that the positive trend in agricultural production was maintaining (the downward trend in cattle rearing constitutes a problem); the maintenance of a high level of trade with socialist countries; a certain improvement in the investment structure; and an improvement in the supply of goods to the market.

Disturbing trends were: the failure to execute plans designed to achieve economic equilibrium; a disadvantageous position in trade with capitalist countries; the failure to attain the envisaged rate of progress in balancing the domestic market and continued low efficiency in the investment process.

It emerges from this that the level of efficiency in directing economic processes is still unsatisfactory.

M. Gorywoda said that the execution to this year's tasks will depend [on] a more effective rise in economic efficiency; an increase in exports to capitalist countries; the attainment of financial and market equilibrium; and curbing the inflation rate. The deputy premier described certain government activities in these areas and then answered the many questions put to him by members of the council.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

GORYWODA CHAIRS PLANNING COMMISSION SESSION

LD220809 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] A preliminary draft of the national socioeconomic plan for 1986-90 has been discussed at a planning commission session at the Council of Ministers. Representatives of academic communities and sociopolitical and vocational organizations, as well as economic activists also participated in the proceedings

The draft envisages an average annual growth in the national income of 3 to 3.5 percent until the end of the decade. The assumed growth rate takes internal and external conditions and increasing demands for improved management efficiency into account. It was noted in the discussion that this rate of development corresponds to a realistic evaluation of our present capabilities. But if it were possible to speed up the improvement of efficiency and make better use of development reserves, the national income growth rate could even be higher. This would make it possible to simultaneously speed up the growth in consumption in accordance with public expectations.

Much attention also was devoted to issues of strengthening the economic reform mechanisms.

Summing up the proceedings, planning commission Chairman Manfred Gorywoda, emphasized that further possibilities for intensifying our economy's development will have to be sought in the discussion on the preliminary plan draft during the next 3 months.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

INCREASED EXPORT TO USSR URGED

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] A meeting was held at the Center for Soviet Science and Culture in Warsaw. It was devoted to the development of economic cooperation between the USSR and Poland and was attended by representatives of the Soviet embassy in Warsaw. The state of Polish-Soviet economic relations was presented to the gathered journalists.

It was stressed that the years 1984-1985 were a period of very active cooperation and coordination of economic development plans between both countries. The prospects of cooperation for the coming years were also discussed and it was emphasized that both sides are aiming at balancing trade-something that will become possible at the end of the current 5-year period.

In discussing the results of foreign trade during 1981-1985, it was stated that they were good. Trade turnover was 50 percent higher than during the previous 5-year period, attaining 12.2 billion rubles of which 6.5 billion rubles were in Soviet exports to Poland and 5.7 billion rubles were in our exports to the USSR.

During the last few years, there were no greater changes in the structure of trade. Only in Soviet exports to Poland was there a drop in the percentage share of machinery and equipment, from 30 percent to 24 percent. On the other hand, the percentage share of raw and other materials rose. Therefore, improving the structure of exports and the balance of trade are urgent tasks in the opinion of the discussion participants. During the current 5-year period, emphasis also has to be placed on increasing Polish exports to the USSR.

9853/12951
CSO: 2600/288

ECONOMY

POLAND

GWIAZDA COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS WITH USSR

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 22-23 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda following his official friendship visit to the USSR with a Polish delegation, by Ryszard Nalecz]

[Text] [Question] Following the return of the Polish delegation from an official friendship visit to the USSR, this PAP journalist turned to one of the delegation members, Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda, with a request that he comment on the outcome of the visit with regard to economic cooperation within the context of the signed agreements on its further development.

[Answer] "The characteristic feature of economic cooperation between Poland and the USSR is--and this is something that became particularly apparent during the visit of Premier Zbigniew Messner [part of the delegation]--that as this economic cooperation progresses, the range of issues that may be of mutual interest does not become depleted," stated W. Gwiazda. "Quite the contrary--it expands. This seems like a paradox but it issues forth from the fact that every new agreement, every new understanding presents further possibilities of cooperation.

"Both in Poland and in the USSR, crucial changes in the quality of the economy are taking place aimed at placing it on the track of intensive development. The adaptation of cooperation to these changes requires not only that it be expanded with new fields but also with new forms. The greatest amount of time was devoted to these issues during the economic talks in Moscow. This resulted in the signing of 11 agreements on economic and cultural cooperation with the majority of them related to the former.

"Joint ventures should be included in the new forms of cooperation. The first of these will be the building of a Potato Processing Plant in Woskrzenice in the province of Biala Podlaska. The agreement in this regard defines the organizational and legal framework for the formation of a Polish-Soviet enterprise as well as the fundamental principles of its operation.

"Subsequent joint ventures are also under preparation. What I am referring to here is the completion of the second phase of the construction of the Pollena-Miraculum Economic Chemistry Factory in Krakow and other ventures

related to the production of goods of the electrical-machinery and the consumer goods industries.

"Both of our countries are attaching increasing importance to the direct coproduction of Polish and Soviet enterprises, which has been undertaken to date by more than 100 industrial plants and scientific-research units. We are aware that so far, this is still all too often cooperation limited to the exchange of production and technological experience, reciprocal visits of groups of professionals and experts, and personal contacts. What matters is to obtain benefits from long-term coproduction cooperation; to design jointly the construction of machinery and equipment; to operate jointly on third world markets; to phase in concurrently and uniformly, technological progress and to raise the standard of production quality while at the same time restricting costs.

"The new forms of cooperation between Poland and the USSR represent projected activity which will bring benefits in the years to come. However, other signed agreements and economic contracts will be of important significance to the development of current cooperation in the upcoming years. Within this context, we should stress the understanding with which the Soviet side approached our financial difficulties as evidenced by the document with regard to the deferment of the repayment of credit granted our country by the Soviet Union prior to 1985. Instead of during the current 5-year period, we will repay the credit beginning in 1991 at which time, we will have the chance to settle our current problems.

"The Soviet Union also agreed to grant us credit in the amount of 900 million rubles for the financing of the debit balance in our mutual turnover last year.

"A general agreement was entered into on the credit share of the USSR in creating new production capabilities; in completing the building, reconstruction, and modernization of Polish enterprises; and a 5-year agreement on economic and technical cooperation in the building and modernization of industrial and other structures. This last agreement envisages, among other things, the assembly and construction in our country of a technological line and industrial equipment for the Polish chemical, metallurgical, power and transportation industries. The matter of the reconstruction and modernization of Polish repair shipyards is the furthest advanced in the area of credit investments. The aforementioned agreement also envisages similar cooperation in the development of the production of hydraulic self-propelled cranes, elements and assembly units for construction and road machinery, chemical products and many other manufactured goods. Appropriate machinery and appliances will be supplied to Poland for this purpose on credit terms and Soviet specialists will be delegated whereas our people will undergo specialized training in the USSR.

"While on the subject of the modernization and development of our industry, there is no way to avoid mentioning the agreement pertaining to the construction in Poland with the assistance of the Soviet Union of a 4000 Mw nuclear power plant. Sufficient energy is a fundamental condition for

increasing the production potential. A second nuclear power plant in Poland will considerably enable us to improve our power [energy] balance in the future. In accordance with the agreement, we will be assured the supply of technical documentation, equipment, machinery and material indispensable for this investment as well as assistance in draft plan work and in the area of training specialists.

"And finally, the matter of mutual trade turnover. The 5-year agreement signed in this regard assesses the cumulative value of commodity turnover during this period at more than 74 billion transfer rubles. The shipments from the USSR of, among other things, many articles sought after on our market will, as has been the case so far, enrich the market selection and availability of goods, at the same time contributing to the balance of supply and demand of attractive goods."

"It is impossible to characterize more profoundly in a short statement the effects which will result from all the documents signed during the visit," concluded W. Gwiazda.

"Therefore, in conclusion it is worth stressing--because not everyone is always aware of this--that we did not go to Moscow with a package of documents ready to be signed. The premier's visit also had a working character. Important agreements were made which we were not successful in implementing during earlier consultations of groups and teams working in cooperation with each other. The signed documents are the result of talks which took place in a very warm and open atmosphere."

9853/12951
CSO: 2600/288

BAKA ON MARKET EQUILIBRIUM, WAGE INFLATION

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 19 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] As 1986 progresses, we are receiving increasingly more precise data on economic indicators obtained in 1985.

This time, NBP, MHWIU and MPPISS representatives were invited to the joint session of the Sejm commissions on Domestic Market, Small Business and Services, and Planning, Budget and Finances to explain last year's money-market situation and how it effects the current situation.

Without a doubt the leader of this discussion was the NBP chairman, Prof Wladyslaw Baka. In the introduction, he stated to the delegates that last year is particularly difficult to evaluate as far as market equilibrium is concerned.

On the one hand, we have statistical data which indicate that this equilibrium by comparison with 1983-1984 has worsened considerably. On the other hand, in observing the realistic processes that occur on the market, it is possible to notice improvement in the supply of goods, the gradual departure from state imposed controls and here and there, we can even observe certain retail price reductions; the state of trade reserves is improving and public savings are increasing.

That is why in discussing the financial situation of the market, Prof Baka warned against drawing oversimplified conclusions from the complicated economic reality. "An excess of figures in a discussion may obscure the true picture of that which surrounds us," he said.

Nonetheless, when money is discussed we cannot avoid talking about figures. And it follows from them that last year, personal incomes rose 24 percent in comparison with 1984 which represents a significant surpassing of the plan (by 6 percent).

The basic reason for this surpassing is wages, which got out from under control. They rose 19 percent, but 3.7 percent too much in relation to the plan projection. Because it so happens that the surpassing of the personal income plan in the socialized economy is becoming the rule, there is talk about the "laxity of the financial system."

The classical mechanism of wage increases in industry is such that it is permissible to pay employees more when net production rises in a plant. For every percent of net production growth, it is permissible to increase the wage fund by one-half percent. However, in reality only 27 percent of enterprises paid their employees according to this method. The remaining enterprises used various types of "modifications": certain cofactors were raised, breaks were granted for taxes on above-standard wages, etc.

It was noted during the deliberations of the commissions that this "money over and above the plan" was not created outside of the awareness of decision-making centers. On the contrary, these centers created it under the influence of the current situation: the necessity of evening out disproportion within the framework of and between branches; frequently, these were "emergency" situations.

Social services; i.e., pensions and retirement pay, more or less adhered to the indexes which had been planned earlier. However, the fact remains that the living conditions of many people who receive low social benefits worsened last year.

The income obtained by farmers for the sale of their products increased 19 percent by comparison with 1984 and at the same time surpassed the plan by 11 percent. These are two reasons for this: higher procurement prices and a physical increase in sales. However, it should be kept in mind that a portion of their income is set aside for investments.

In the nonsocialized sector (outside of agriculture), income rose 67 percent last year, surpassing the plan by 20 percent. To a considerable extent this is the result of the economy's shortage of services where agreed upon prices are applied.

On the other hand, expenses (understood as the supply of goods and services on the market) remained at the level of planned indexes. And this is rather unfortunate because the "above plan demand" collided with the "planned supply" resulting in an inflationary gap; i.e., a surplus of money on the market. This gap is estimated, in accordance with the adopted method of calculating, at from 150 to 250 billion zlotys.

From the point of view of the market condition, the increase in savings deposits, especially into time savings accounts, represents a positive sign. On the one hand, this may be an indication of a certain gain in confidence toward money whereas on the other hand, this is the result of the fact that not everyone can invest cash in the market and, therefore, takes it to the bank or post office and waits for better times counting on interest rates.

In 1986, efforts will be made to, above all, curb personal income. The wage increase index is projected at approximately 13 percent. Nevertheless, from the analysis of the first quarter of the current year, it follows that wages in the socialized economy have risen 19.4 percent by comparison with the same period last year. If during the following quarters it will not be

possible to hold a tight rein on wages, then without much doubt it may be said that in 1986 personal income will again get out of control.

In order to prevent this, efforts will be made to adhere with great consistency to the principle of rewarding a worker for net production growth in an enterprise. All kinds of tax breaks, subsidies which conceal the inefficiency of enterprises are planned to be limited. All attempts at merging good firms with weak ones for the purpose of increasing wages in the latter will be counteracted. Financial penalties are proposed for enterprises that pay their employees wages which surpass the capabilities of the firm.

There was also an undercurrent in the discussion which more or less pointed out that even the most ingenious mechanisms of maintaining money-market equilibrium will not be successful in an ailing economy. Economic results are the effect of various types of feedback. However, in the case of the market, this effect is more the consequence than the cause of the poor state of our economy. It was stated during the discussion that equilibrium should be strived for by means of changes in the economic structure, a different investment profile with emphasis being placed on exports and innovation.

9853/12951
CSO: 2600/288

ECONOMY

POLAND

MICROCOMPUTER PRODUCTION OUTLOOK

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24 Feb 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by: b.k.]

[Text] (Own Service). At the Council of Ministers Office center in Jadwisin near Warsaw, from 21 to 22 February, a seminar was held on the current state of microcomputers in Poland and on their developmental prospects.

The Office for Scientific-Technological Progress and Applications, organizer of the seminar, was represented by Minister Konrad Tott, office director, and Ryszard Pregiel, undersecretary of state. Participants included the directors of all enterprises that produce microcomputer equipment in Poland, representatives of the national defense ministry and the metallurgy and machine industry ministry and representatives of polytechnical schools.

The purpose of the meeting was to review current production potential of the microcomputer industry and to sort out those technical problems that represent the most difficult obstacles to overcome.

Director of the Electronics Team at the Office for Scientific-Technological Progress and Applications Dr Jerzy Dyczkowski reported on 10 government orders for such microcomputer equipment elements as screen monitors, small-size printers, floppy disk drives and the like. There are also two central research-development programs for equipment development and programing.

Doc Dr Wojciech Cellary from Poznan Polytechnical School described the state of the microcomputer industry worldwide, its extremely rapid development and outlays for this purpose, while Dr Bronislaw Piwowar, director of the Mathematical Machinery Institute, spoke of the development of microcomputers in socialist countries.

The last few years have made political leaders realize that the living standard of a country and its defense capabilities depend increasingly on technological progress, especially on electronics. The countries of Western Europe are embarking on joint research programs until the title EUREKA; socialist countries are continuing scientific-technical cooperation, especially in several selected directions, i.e., electronics, automation and industrial robots.

Last year the Polish computer industry recorded significant successes. Production rose by 27 percent in constant prices, while the value of export increased by 36 percent. There are plants in which export increased by 70-90 percent. On the other hand, as Director Dyczkowski pointed out during a meeting with reporters, vigorous action must be taken to saturate our market with modern electronic equipment. In many cases, that which we have produced until this time lags generations behind equipment produced throughout the world.

Restrictions on the exchange of information in new fields of electronics and an embargo on the sale of many types of electronic equipment from Western Europe, the United States and Japan require us to arrive by our own efforts at solutions already known worldwide. At the same time, enormous outlays are required for microelectronics, which is not easy for us in the current situation. Despite this, considerable funding has been designated to subsidize really innovative efforts in this field and to award prizes to individual innovators.

An exhibit of microcomputer equipment also was organized at the Council of Ministers Office center in Jadwisin. The Katowice MERASTER Plant, MERA-ELZAB from Zabrze, MERA BLONIE and ELWRO from Wroclaw presented the newest in computer equipment already being produced. The Operational Systems Scientific-Production Center in Katowice produces the MERA-60 Computer. It has a simple design, a high degree of accuracy and also is equipped with peripherals that allow for its use in many fields. The center also produces the MERA-660, a professional, 16-byte microcomputer that includes several innovations. It is designed for work in computer networks, computer graphics systems, drafting and the like. MERA from Zabrze exhibited its COMPAN-8 Professional Microcomputers in three systems versions. Production began in December of 1985. Software for this computer is also produced on the basis of specific government orders.

MERA BLONIE produces printers. Next year, the serial production of printers for professional microcomputers that will be two-to-three times cheaper than those sold currently by Polonia-type firms will begin.

The Wroclaw ELWRO Plant exhibited four types of computers: the ELWRO-500, 600, 700 and 800, for use in office work, for storage of document records, for accounting, for operating automated industrial systems and for use in schools as educational computers. With regard to the latter, a production capacity of 100,000 computers per year is projected by 1990.

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CSO: 2600/302

ECONOMY

POLAND

POLONIA FIRMS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HEAD REVIEWS PROBLEMS

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Engineer Jerzy Wieckowski, secretary general of the INTER-POLCOM Chamber, by Henryk Chadzynski; date and location of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] Changes in legal regulations mean that the Polish-Polonia Industrial-Trade Chamber INTER-POLCOM is to be transformed from a voluntary organization into a compulsory association of the proprietors of foreign small-scale production enterprises, known popularly as Polonia firms. Will this organization retain its self-governing status?

[Answer] The principle that the general assembly elects the major organs of INTER-POLCOM, namely the council, the fellow-workers' arbitration and the review commission will be retained.

[Question] They why, despite the announcement, is the general assembly not allowed to meet? At the last minute, the date set for last October was canceled and no new date was set. Why did this happen?

[Answer] It was done for practical reasons. At the last Polonia Forum, a number of proposals were made that were then submitted to the interested authorities. Since they concerned basic issues, we wanted to be able to give conclusive answers at the general assembly. However, this was still not possible in October. At the same time, it also became indispensable under the new situation to amend the draft statute, that likewise was to be examined by the general assembly.

[Question] Then when will the general assembly meet?

[Answer] From the organizational viewpoint, the chamber already has been prepared for this for a long time. However, we have received the opinions of the interested ministries on the draft statute only recently. Incidentally, it should be added that as a result of legislative changes, our parent organ has changed as well. Formerly the mayor of the capital city Warsaw was the parent organ. Now that the law has transformed INTER-POLCOM into a compulsory association, the parent organ is the minister of domestic trade and services. As for the date, we would like to call a general assembly for a time that is convenient for the majority of those interested. We are especially trying to

take into consideration that proposals of our foreign members that believe that the best thing would be for the meeting to take place when most of them will be in Poland for the Poznan International Trade Fair.

Given these wishes, we believe that the most advisable thing would be to call a general assembly in June right before this year's Poznan International Trade Fair. We are convinced that by that time the replies of the particular ministries to those questions that were brought up at the last Polonia Forum will have been answered.

[Question] How many small-scale production enterprises are currently operative in Poland and how may last year's balance be described? Is development going on or are you regressing as a result of stiffer financial conditions?

[Answer] From a statistical viewpoint, we are undergoing development. A closer analysis, however, forces us to think twice. At the end of 1984, there were more than 630 enterprises of this type operating in Poland. At the end of last year, their number approached 700. Thus, numerical growth took place. Trade also increased from approximately 78.3 billion zlotys to approximately 100 billion zlotys. There are, however, such disturbing phenomena as the decline in export. We also must consider whether this expansion is up to our potential and whether the capital, the energy, the organizational know-how and the technical potential of this type of enterprise are being utilized sufficiently to develop that kind of activity on which our country depends. I have in mind here both the very important domestic fields from the market standpoint and the activation of that kind of export initially anticipated.

Many myths and misunderstandings have grown up around Polonia-type firms. Only some of their operations are perceived, while people know considerably less about the fact that a considerable part of them are committed to working in accordance with Poland's economic priorities. Thirty-two firms are involved in implementing government orders. Some have embarked upon unique types of production that are important for our health service and for supplying industry with precision tools and equipment. Quite often the production of these firms has allowed us to do away with expensive free foreign-exchange import. I believe, however, that this useful activity could develop on a considerably broader scale.

[Question] Are there any hindrances to this?

[Answer] I do not think that question can be answered in one sentence. There are many reasons, both those of a financial nature and obstacles that emanate from the ordinary misunderstanding or ambiguous interpretation of state policy in this field.

For example, let us look at the issue of raw materials procurement. The regulations in effect state that foreign small-scale production enterprises may make use of the available domestic raw materials. The economic reform ushered in the principle of the equal treatment of economic small-scale production institutions. Meanwhile, things are completely different in practice. Many ministries, including socialized plants, do not wish to enter

into agreements with these firms, believing that they should be supplied with imported raw materials. This is so even when they implement government orders. It is so even when their production is demanded on the market.

Let me give a very telling example. In 1986, enterprises dealing in the foods subbranch are to supply products valued at 37 billion zlotys for consumer consumption. For this purpose, some firms have purchased the necessary cacao beans, southern fruits, stimulants and components, but to date they still have not received their sugar allotment. In such cases, should we expect them to be able to import sugar using their own foreign exchange? If an enterprise is geared towards export, such a possibility may be considered. However, given the taxation rates in effect and the principle of re-selling half of all foreign exchange from export to the state regardless of the outlays incurred in foreign exchange, frequently such a transaction simply is not profitable.

Moreover, there are many other reasons for a lack of progress, including the strict and detailed definition of the scope of activity when a trade concession is issued. Sometimes this leads to paradoxes. For example, a firm that produces chandeliers and mountings has not obtained approval to mount the wiring in them. Market conditions are changing and enterprises naturally would like to adapt flexibly to the demand, but then it turns out that they must start from the beginning when they request their concession to be expanded. This is associated with a procedure that is like applying to set up a new enterprise. The only difference is that when an enterprise is started up, it can count on being free from taxation for the first 2 years.

[Question] Has INTER-POLCOM made any proposals regarding these issues?

[Answer] We have made reports on all these matters to the interested ministries. Sometimes we have succeeded, sometimes we have not. However, there is a general issue here, that of outlining a clear and universally observed state policy. It is especially a question of not lumping everyone together. In our assessment, in reality a certain number of firms, generally weak ones, deserve sharp criticism due to activity that society finds reprehensible.

However, we cannot generalize about this. Rather, those that do not pass the test should be eliminated. At the same time, priorities should be created for those that invest, especially in priority fields, that develop needed production and that fill market gaps. Innovative institutions should be supported and we should not yield to the myths that say that earnings are high in Polonia-type firms. Incidentally, I would like to point out that average employe earnings are 23,000 to 24,000 zlotys with double the productivity of work cooperatives. As for the proprietors, it is known that their primary motive is profit. If somebody commits capital, not to speak of energy and risk, he must derive greater benefits than if he simply put his money into the bank.

I believe that a basic turn has been taken recently on these issues. This is expressed in the draft law on companies with foreign participation being examined by the Sejm. Polonia firms were an experimental proving ground. Our experiences to date, varied as they have been, demonstrate that the benefits accruing to Poland from their activity may be immeasurably greater.

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CSO: 2600/302

ECONOMY

POLAND

PRIVATE MEAT SALES, RATION UPDATE

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by: Ew]

[Text] Not even a month has passed since the sale of meat from surpluses began at bazaars in three provinces (Warsaw, Leszno and Tarnobrzeg), and we already have new developments on the meat market. The first affects all those that have meat rationing cards. In March, there will be a one-time increase in the allotment of bone-in beef of 0.5 kg. If this seems to be very little, we should keep in mind that a total of 16,500 tons of meat has been designated for this purpose.

Likewise, the allotment of bone-in beef for group eating establishments and restaurants has been upped by 7,000 tons. Thus, we may expect more beef broth with the vegetables at cafeteria meals and more variety on the menus in restaurants where until now only lamb and dishes from so-called large-sized poultry were served.

The increased meat allotment has become possible because meat procurement is going well, very well. For this reason, Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Jerzy Jozwiak was able to approve the recommendations of four provincial governors to bring meat from surpluses in the Bielsko-Biala, Katowice, Lodz and Siedlce Provinces into the bazaars already in March.

As we predicted, the bazaar has not threatened socialized procurement, but has enabled the mending of the meat budget for those for whom rationing cards are insufficient. In Warsaw (the largest bazaar market), each day 25 suppliers deliver 5 tons of meat. Given that 300 tons are delivered daily to socialized trade, this amount is small, but it is particularly important that this meat has been checked and is known to be of good quality.

Of the new March developments on the meat market, we also should note that the structure of deliveries will improve, as is usually the case during a holiday month. The amounts of meat and cured pork products will be equal and in the cured pork products structure, the share of group I will be increased to 45-50 percent.

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CSO: 2600/302

ECONOMY

POLAND

BRIEFS

LEIPZIG FAIR GENERATED TRADE--Leipzig, March 22--During the Spring International Fair which ended here today, Poland and the GDR signed agreements on mutual deliveries of goods worth 427.5 million roubles. The contracts cover the years 1986 and 1987. Poland bought among other things 8,400 "Wartburg" and 3,200 "Trabant" cars, and scientific equipment made by the Carl Zeiss Jena Company, while the GDR will be receiving Polish agricultural and horticultural products, cosmetics and machines and equipment. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2138 GMT 22 Mar 86 LD] /8918

CSO: 2020/102

DECREE ON IMPROVEMENT OF ECONOMIC-FINANCIAL MECHANISM

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 5, 22 Jan 86 pp 1-7

[State Council Decree on Measures to Improve the Economic-Financial Mechanism]

[Text] The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article I--Law No 8/1972 on Romania's planned socioeconomic development, as published in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Part I No 58 of 13 July 1979, is amended and supplemented as follows:

1. A new paragraph with the following contents, is introduced under article 4:

"The ministries and centrals are responsible for drafting forecasts according to products and groups of products, which will highlight the directions of production modernization, foreseeable changes in range structures, prospects for updating products, development of manufacture technologies and economic efficiency parameters, and opportunities for securing technical-material supplies and domestic and foreign markets."

2. Paragraph 1 of article 14 will read as follows:

"Article 14--Planning procedures will take place at the various organizational levels as follows:

a) enterprises, cooperative organizations, and social-cultural establishments have their own plan; they draft their plan proposals in cooperation with the centrals and ministries to which they belong or with the cooperative unions respectively, and with the committees or, according to case, the executive bureaus of people's councils, which are obligated to provide thorough documentation for the plans;

b) incorporated centrals and units have their own plan; as plan holders they are responsible for the drafting and fulfillment of the plans of the units subordinated to them, and are obligated to integrate and coordinate the latter's proposals on the basis of production sharing and specialization, intensive utilization of the entire technical potential, and the establishment of production structures adapted to economic requirements; they draft their

plan suggestions in cooperation with the other centrals, ministries, and local bodies.

The State Planning Committee drafts the socioeconomic development plan on the immediate basis of centrals and incorporated units, for which purpose it cooperates with the ministries;

c) the ministries and other central bodies have their own plan for their respective branch or sector; they work out the draft plans of each ministry by compiling the plans of the centrals and other units subordinated to them; they establish draft plans for the branch for which they are responsible."

3. The following new paragraph is added to article 18:

"The State Planning Committee and the ministries allocate and directly oversee the implementation of the plan by the centrals and by major complexes and enterprises of particular importance, and provide solutions for all problems concerning the fulfillment of the plan. The complexes and units of particular importance are decided by the State Council on a yearly basis."

4. The following new paragraph is introduced under article 20, immediately after paragraph 1:

"Consumption norms and product standardization tasks are established 1 year prior to the plan year and serve as the basis for drafting the socioeconomic development plan of the following year. During this period, the ministries, centrals, and enterprises establish technical-organizational measures to ensure observance of the consumption norms."

5. The following new paragraph is added to article 21:

"The entire production earmarked for domestic consumption must be covered by contracts by the finalization of the plan for the following year, for which purpose material reserves will be updated simultaneously with the plan provisions; firm, skeleton, and long-term contracts, orders or conventions will be signed for the production earmarked for export, so as to ensure safe markets and complete utilization of the production capacities. Economic contracts concerning the machinery, equipment, and installations required for investment projects will be closely coordinated with the approved opening date of the new projects."

6. Article 22 will read as follows:

"Article 22--On the basis of the remarks and suggestions made by the working people's general meetings and councils, the Council of Ministers finalizes the draft plan for the following year. In the last quarter of the year preceding the plan year, the single national plan is submitted by the Council of Ministers to the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development and the Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils for examination, and is adopted by the Grand National Assembly.

"The national plan tasks endorsed by the Grand National Assembly are allocated to the plan holders under State Council decree and on the basis of the recommendations of the Council of Ministers.

"In order to ensure smooth and even activities throughout the year, the major tasks envisaged in the annual plan are divided into quarters, months, and 10-day periods.

"The plans for each month and 10-day period will feature tasks according to itemized products and the corresponding value indexes. The entire production will be itemized and matched against the production value, whereby the legally established production costs and delivery prices will be strictly observed.

"The quarterly and monthly production will be decided according to the energy supply programs for summer and winter, and to the need to utilize fuel and energy with maximum efficiency and to spread out peak seasons. Units that consume great volumes of energy will be scheduled for capital repairs primarily in the winter months.

"The ministries, centrals, and regional planning commissions, in cooperation with the State Planning Committee, will ensure that each unit plan and begin the production on schedule, especially the export production. The export production will be completed in the first 20 days of the respective month, according to specific case."

7. The following new paragraph is added to article 24:

"The general meeting examines and approves the activities carried out and the manner in which the working people's councils and their executive bureaus fulfill their tasks. The working people's councils in enterprises and centrals are directly responsible for the fulfillment of the itemized production and commodity-output, for ensuring markets for the domestic and export production, promoting scientific-technical progress, capitalizing on all opportunities to increase labor productivity, intensively utilizing the production capacities, better utilizing material resources, strictly observing consumption and stockpiling norms, and mobilizing the entire technical and productive potential of the unit with a view to achieving high-quality products at the lowest possible costs."

8. Paragraphs h) and m) of article 26 will read as follows:

"h) maintenance and repair work on machines, equipment, and installations will be performed so as to ensure that they run safely and with maximum efficiency; at the time of capital repairs equipment will also be updated with a view to improving their technical-economic performance, reducing specific fuel and energy consumption, increasing labor productivity, and raising the quality of the products; expenditures for capital and current repairs will be planned so as to account for the utilization of recovered spare parts.

"The service life of fixed assets will be re-examined in accordance with the law, particularly those in the category of fixed assets in which technical progress is more rapid, and measures will be taken to modernize and provide

tools, devices, and testers that can prolong the service life and reduce amortization costs;"

"m) reduce production costs and material expenditures; determine, on the basis of the approved consumption norms, the expenditures required for raw and other materials, fuel, and energy for parts, semifabrics, and products, taking into account the utilization of advanced technologies, the complete utilization of production capacities, and the efficient management of material resources; for the major groups of material and energy resources, establish in the plan both the total consumption and the minimum quantity of reusable materials that will be utilized within the total consumption for each product unit; reduce amortization costs per product unit; enhance the efficiency of fixed assets; speed up the turnover of circulating capital and increase profitability and returns;"

9. Paragraph d) of article 27 will read as follows:

"d) production integration, specialization, and streamlining and establishment of cooperation programs among the subordinated enterprises and the component units, between them and other centrals, and with economic units of other countries; establishing manufacturing profile No 2, and in some cases No 3, for enterprises, and measures to achieve the production in keeping with those profiles; observing the manufacturing profile set for each enterprise in accordance with the law;"

10. The following new paragraph is added to article 27:

"Each central is obligated to base its activities on the principle of workers self-management and economic-financial self-administration. The central is obligated to ensure that each unit subordinated to it works on the basis of self-management and self-financing, and efficiently manages the resources entrusted to it. The central is directly accountable to the Council of Ministers for the fulfillment of the plan."

11. Paragraph c) of article 36 will read as follows:

"c) judicious allocation of commodities according to transportation category and on the basis of economic and transportation optimization criteria; cutting back on expensive and energy-intensive transports, particularly road transportation, increasing rail transportation, and planning transports according to zones, with a view to reducing transportation costs within production expenditures."

12. The following new paragraph is introduced under article 39, immediately following paragraph 4:

"At the same time, the dates by which the planners must finalize the technical-economic documentation for the new investment projects will be set in the plan, and the remuneration fund for the planners will depend on whether these dates were observed."

13. The final paragraph of article 39 will read as follows:

"The machines and installations required for the investment program will be manufactured in close correlation with the execution and opening schedules of the new capacities. For installations that require a long time to manufacture the technical-economic documentation will be finalized by 1 July prior to the plan year, if the law does not stipulate otherwise; the period of technological preparation will be 3 months, and at most 6 months in some well justified cases; all the factors required to secure technical-material supplies will be specified during this period."

14. Paragraph 1 of article 51 will read as follows:

"Article 1--The 5-year and annual plans envisage objectives for raising the quality of products, work, and services in accordance with scientific-technical progress and the requirements of domestic and foreign customers, in conditions of a high economic efficiency. The plans will feature specific indexes to gauge the technical and qualitative level of products, such as: the percentage of high quality products within the entire production, the share of the value of high-quality products within the commodity-output."

15. The following two new paragraphs are added to article 62:

"The regional planning commissions will submit plan proposals and major issues concerning the plan fulfillment for debate and approval by the executive committee of the people's councils and the county council of working people, which are responsible for all the socioeconomic activities of the county.

"The quarterly plan tasks, divided into monthly and 10-day periods for itemized and cash production and export, and according to centrals and enterprises, will be allocated to each county by the State Planning Committee together with the ministries, industrial centrals, and the regional planning commissions."

Article II-- The law of economic contracts No 71/1969, as published in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania Part I No 60 of 14 July 1979 is amended and supplemented as follows:

1. Paragraph 2 of article 4 will read as follows:

"The entire production earmarked for domestic consumption must be covered by contracts by the finalization of the following year's plan."

2. Article 25 will read as follows:

"Article 25--Economic contracts will be signed within at the most 60 days and will feature the following terms:

"a) the customer will issue orders within 15 days of the date of allocation of the plan tasks, or of the date of distribution, in the case of products for which material balance sheets are also allotted;

"b) within 15 days of reception of the customer's order the supplier is obligated to issue a draft contract or to confirm the order, as the case may be;

"c) the customer is obligated to return the signed draft contract, with or without objections, within 10 days of the day of reception;

"d) in the case of objections to the contract, the sides must iron out the problems within 10 days if they are located in the same area, and within 15 days if in different areas; it is the obligation of the supplier to contact the customer;

"e) the supplier is obligated to alert the competent body within 5 days if there remain unsolved differences; if the 5-day period is exceeded the customer's objections are considered accepted, provided they do not contravene the law."

3. Paragraph c) of article 26 will read as follows:

"c) the ministries, other central bodies, and the executive committees of county people's councils or of the Bucharest Municipality when the contract sides are subordinated to different bodies and when the differences could not be solved by the centrals to which they belong; disputes emerging on domestic contracts concerning exports and international economic cooperation are settled together with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation;"

4. The following new paragraph is to follow paragraph 3 of article 26:

"Differences are settled on the basis of the technical-economic and legal documentation presented by the sides, in their presence, and with the participation of the balance sheet coordinator if required."

5. Paragraph c) of article 27 is repealed.

6. The following new paragraph is added to article 44:

"The compensation owed by the supplier will also include damages incurred by the customer through penalties and compensation he paid out to his customers due to the failed or inadequate implementation of the contract signed with the respective supplier. In this case, the claim period begins on the date of payment of the respective penalties and damages."

7. The following two new paragraphs are added to article 93:

"The losses incurred by socialist units through payment of penalties and damages for contract violations are recouped, according to the law, from the persons responsible for the loss. The unit's management is obligated to take the necessary steps to establish the guilt, call to account the persons responsible, and actively recoup the losses.

"The losses cited in the preceding paragraph which are not attributable, according to the law, to specific persons, will be distributed as follows:

"a) 60 percent of the loss resulting from penalties and damages paid out will be covered from the working people's production and profit sharing fund, established according to legal quotas.

"The working people's councils in enterprises and centrals will decide for each collective of working people the amount by which the profit-sharing fund is reduced in relationship to the responsibility they bear for the contract violation that resulted in the payment of penalties and damages;

"b) the remaining 40 percent of the loss incurred through payment of penalties and damages are deducted from the overall profits of the enterprise or central, as the case may be, before calculating the profits to be distributed according to the law."

Article III--The investment law No 9/1980, published in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania Part I No 100 of 23 December 1980, is amended and supplemented as follows:

1. Paragraph 3 of article 3 will read as follows:

"(3) Scheduling new projects in the plan and building them is permitted only if the existing capacities and facilities are fully utilized. Existing capacities will be modernized and expanded primarily by installing machinery and equipment in the spaces already available. Scheduling in the plan and purchasing new machines, equipment, and installations is permitted only if the existing ones work at the technical-economic parameters envisaged in the technical specifications books."

2. The following new paragraph is introduced below paragraph 1 of article 17:

"(11) For equipment and installations that require a long time to manufacture, listed in Annex No 3 of the Financial Law, annual investment plans and equipment inventories will feature the figures corresponding to each stage of manufacture established for the respective year."

3. Paragraph 3 of article 17 will read as follows:

"(3) The bodies listed under paragraph (2) will authorize the scheduling of new machines, equipment, means of transportation, and other such investments in annual investment plans only if the existing ones work at the technical-economic parameters envisaged in technical specifications books."

4. The following two new paragraphs are added to article 77:

"(4) The cost of modernization performed at the time of capital repairs on machines, equipment, and installations, which exceeds 20 percent of the cost of the repairs, will be entirely financed by the competent banks out of investment funds. The value of the respective modernization work increases the inventory value of the repaired fixed assets.

"(5) As an exception to the legal provisions concerning the drafting, recommendation, and authorization of investment technical-economic documentations and the implementation and financing of investment projects, the modernization work mentioned in the preceding paragraph is carried out on the basis of documentations drafted and authorized for capital repairs and in the conditions prescribed by the law for such repairs."

Article IV--Law No 20/1984 concerning the typification and standardization of products, constructions, and technologies, technical norms for material and energy consumption, and raising the quality and technical level of products, published in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania Part I No 91 of 21 December 1984, is modified and supplemented as follows:

1. The following new paragraph is added to article 15:

"For the major raw and other materials for which the quantities of reusable resources are specified in balance sheets, the bodies appointed by the law will establish both technical consumption norms, and the minimum norm of consumption of reusable materials per unit of product or group of products, as the case may be."

2. Paragraph 2 of article 17 is repealed.

3. Paragraph 4 of article 22 will read as follows:

"Technical repair norms will be revised and amended following the installation of new types of machines, equipment, installations, buildings, and other constructions, and in keeping with the performances obtained and the improved repair and modernization technologies employed in the course of the repair work."

Article V--The financial law No 9/1972, as published in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania Part I No 59 of 13 July 1979, is amended and supplemented as follows:

1. The following two new paragraphs are added to article 25:

"(2) The reserve fund for circulating capital accumulated at centrals is supplemented by payments made by the enterprises subordinated to the central out of the circulating capital fund accumulated from profits obtained above and beyond the plan, according to the law.

"(3) The amounts remitted to the centrals for the reserve fund for circulating capital out of profits obtained in excess of the plan will continue to belong to the depositing enterprises and can be returned to them at times of financial difficulties or when no longer needed by the centrals."

2. The following paragraph is added to article 49:

"(5) The financial norms--expenditure tables--for the major vegetable and animal products of state and cooperative agricultural units are established by State Council decree."

3. The following five new paragraphs will replace paragraph 5 of article 51:

"(5) Circulating assets are credited for up to 12 months; longer credits may be granted for items that take more than 1 year to manufacture and that are not deducted in fabrication stages, for building site organization costs, and for other cases envisaged by the law.

"(51) For the lengthy-manufacturing cycle products designed for investment projects, listed in Annex No 3 of the present law, deductions will be calculated in fabrication stages, established according to execution studies.

"(52) The State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance, together with the ministries, will establish the fabrication stages of the products mentioned in the preceding paragraph, as well as the manufacturing norms and regulations serving as the basis for partial deduction by the acquirers of the respective products.

"(53) Deduction by fabrication stages is permitted only if the schedules and stages of manufacture of the respective products are strictly observed, in accordance with the approved fabrication norms and regulations.

"(54) If the schedules established are not observed, the producing enterprise will pay the legal penalties and damages to the customer."

4. The law is accompanied by Annex No 3, the contents of which is given in the annex to the present decree.

Article IV--Law No 5/1978 on the organization and management of state socialist units and their running on the basis of workers self-management and economic-financial self-administration, as republished in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Part I No 11-12 of 27 January 1982, is amended and supplemented as follows:

1. The provisions of paragraph c) of article 23 will read as follows:

"c) the reserve fund for circulating capital, accumulated by taking over a 0.5 percent quota of the annual circulating capital funds of the controlled enterprises.

"This fund is supplemented by payments made by the controlled enterprises out of the circulating capital funds accumulated from profits obtained in excess of the plan, according to the law;"

2. Paragraph a¹), with the following contents, is added below paragraph a) of article 37:

"a¹) takes measures and is directly responsible for fulfilling the itemized production, commodity-output, marketing of domestic and export productions, promoting scientific-technical progress, utilization of all opportunities for increasing labor productivity, intensive utilization of production capacities, better utilization of material resources, strict observance of consumption and stockpile norms, and mobilization of the entire technical-productive potential

of the enterprise, with a view to achieving high-quality products at the lowest possible cost;"

3. The following new paragraph is inserted below paragraph 2 of article 40:

"Similarly, the members of the executive bureau of the working people's council bear collective material responsibility for the profits that the unit failed to achieve when the plan production tasks were not fulfilled or when consumption norms were exceeded because of their failure to take the necessary measures to ensure a smooth production process."

4. Article 42¹, with the following contents, is inserted below article 42:

"Article 42¹--The director, chief accountant, and other managerial personnel bear the material responsibility, according to the Labor Code, for losses incurred through their fault in the material and cash expenditures of the unit.

"Similarly, the director, chief accountant, and other managerial personnel of the unit bear the material responsibility for losses incurred by the unit through their fault in the following situations:

"a) not taking timely steps to recoup losses from those who caused them;

"b) losses caused by subordinate personnel when:

--that personnel was hired in violation of the law;

--they were aware that the subordinate personnel were not fulfilling their duties, but failed to take the necessary steps to preclude losses.

"In situations such as described under paragraph a) and b) the responsibility is commensurate [solidara] to that of the subordinate personnel who caused the loss;

"c) for losses caused by subordinate personnel by failure to ensure efficient and timely supervision, to take inventory of assets, or to systematically monitor the fulfillment of tasks.

"In the situation envisaged under paragraph c), the responsibility extends to the value of the loss that was not recouped from the person directly responsible for the loss, and reimbursement begins on the date of ascertaining that the loss cannot be recouped from that person in term, according to the law."

5. Paragraph a¹), with the following contents, is inserted below paragraph a) of article 48:

"a¹) takes measures and is directly responsible for fulfilling the itemized production, commodity-output, domestic and foreign marketing, promoting scientific-technical progress, utilizing all opportunities for raising labor productivity, better utilizing material resources, strict observance of consumption and stockpile norms, and mobilizing the entire technical-

productive potential of the central with a view to achieving high-quality products at the lowest possible costs;"

6. The following new paragraph is added to article 53:

"The provisions of article 42¹ are duly applied to the director general, chief accountant, and other managerial personnel of the centrals."

7. The following new five paragraphs are added to article 80:

"The person responsible for any loss incurred by the unit is obligated to pay for the appropriate damages, as stipulated by the law.

"If, after the establishment of the guilt, the person liable for damages has become insolvent, or if, 5 years after the beginning of reimbursement the damages cannot be recouped from the respective person either in the form of his property or the property of another person pursued by the law, the loss will be covered from the profit-sharing fund.

"The loss is also covered from the profit-sharing fund when the person who caused the damage cannot be identified or has disappeared.

"If the action that caused the loss constitutes a legal crime, and the perpetrator or another person liable for the damage payment by law are insolvent, the loss not recovered according to the preceding paragraphs will be also covered out of the social share deposits made to the unit's development fund.

"The fact that the loss was covered out of the profit-sharing fund or the social share deposits to the unit's development fund does not exonerate those liable for damages, who will be legally pursued until the funds which served to cover the repayment have been restored."

3. The following new article is inserted below article 115:

"Article 115¹--The provisions of articles 40, 42¹, and 80 also apply to cooperative and public organizations or to other units, in keeping with their specific activities.

"Similarly, the provisions of articles 42¹ and 80 will be duly applied concerning responsibility for property administration."

Article VII--Article b¹), with the following contents, is inserted below paragraph b) of article 12 of the law No 29/1978 concerning the formation, planning, destination, and payment of profits, published in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania Part I No 114 of 27 December 1978:

"b¹) a 5 percent quota for the circulating assets fund;"

Article VIII--The law of labor remuneration in agricultural cooperative units No 1/1982, published in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania Part I, No 36 of 6 April 1982, is amended and supplemented as follows:

1. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 18 are replaced by the following four paragraphs:

"Article 18--(1) The obligations incumbent on the agricultural production cooperatives for ensuring the technical-material conditions required to fulfill the planned production, the responsibilities of the cooperative members, mechanics, specialists, and other production and administrative personnel for completing all operations on schedule and implementing technologies, and their remuneration rights are stipulated in the commitments signed between:

"a) the team head and the head of the production subunit--head of the farm, brigade, or sector. The commitment will be signed by the head of the subunit and by all the team members;

"b) the head of the production subunit--head of the farm, brigade, or sector--together with the head of the machinery section and the leadership of the agricultural cooperative represented by the chairman, chief engineer, and chief accountant.

"(2) The commitments are approved by the managerial council of the agricultural production cooperative.

"(3) The commitments cited under paragraph 1 will list crop acreage, breeds and category of livestock allocated, necessary equipment and materials, the productions expected, the technologies to be used, the length of time required to carry out the work, the volume of labor necessary according to the norms established, remuneration rights, and legal liability for material damages caused to the unit.

"(4) The chairman, deputy chairman, chief engineer, and chief accountant sign a commitment with the general directorate for agriculture and the county union of agricultural production cooperatives. This commitment stipulates the specific obligations and responsibilities of the cooperative management personnel concerning the fulfillment of the production and economic tasks envisaged in the production plan and income and expenditure budget of the unit, the remuneration rights in accordance with the fulfillment of the plan tasks, as well as the obligations of the general directorate for agriculture for ensuring the technical-material resources envisaged in the plan and the sides' liability for failure to fulfill the obligations assumed."

2. Paragraph 2 of article 63 is replaced by the following three paragraphs:

"(2) The obligations of the association for ensuring the technical-material conditions required to fulfill the planned productions, the responsibilities of the cooperative members, mechanics, specialists, and other production and administration personnel for completing all the work on schedule and observing

technologies, and the remuneration rights are stipulated in the commitments assumed between:

"a) the team head and the head of the production subunit--head of the farm or sector. The commitment is signed by the head of the subunit and all the team members;

"b) the head of the production subunit--head of the farm or sector--together with the head of the machinery section and the association leadership. The commitments are approved by the working people's council.

"(3) The commitments described under paragraph (2) will list the crop acreage, breeds and categories of livestock allocated, necessary equipment and materials, productions expected, technologies to be used, length of time required to carry out the work, the volume of labor necessary in accordance with the norms established, remuneration rights, and legal liability for material losses caused to the association through their fault.

"(4) The director, chief engineer, and chief accountant conclude the commitment with the general directorate for agriculture and the county union of agricultural production cooperatives. This commitment stipulates the specific obligations and responsibilities of the association management personnel concerning the fulfillment of the production and economic tasks envisaged in the production plan and the income and expenditure budget of the association, remuneration rights in keeping with the fulfillment of the plan tasks, and the obligations of the general directorate for agriculture for ensuring the technical-material resources envisaged in the plan, as well as the sides' liability for failure to fulfill the commitments assumed."

3. Articles 80¹, 80², and 80³, with the following contents, are inserted below article 80:

"Article 80¹--(1) The agricultural specialists, other university-trained cadres, and the chief accountants employed in agricultural production cooperatives are under work contract with these units and are paid under the overall contract system, in keeping with the work performed and the productions obtained, according to the law.

"(2) The tariff remuneration of the above personnel is established according to the law of remuneration according to the quantity and quality of work, No 57/1974. Similarly, such personnel also enjoy the other rights envisaged in the present law and those granted to the working personnel employed under the overall contract system, according to the law in effect.

"(3) When the planned productions are exceeded, incomes rise accordingly, without a limit.

"(4) When the planned productions or job obligations are not fulfilled, incomes drop accordingly, according to the law, and there is no guaranteed income.

"Article 802--(1) The agricultural specialists, other university-trained personnel, and chief accountants employed in agricultural production cooperatives are recommended to be admitted as members of the agricultural production cooperatives with the rights and obligations envisaged by statute.

"(2) The persons listed under paragraph (1) who become cooperative members preserve their status as state representatives in the agricultural cooperative units and continue to enjoy all the legal rights of working personnel employed under work contract.

"Article 803(1)--For the year 1986 the remuneration fund for agricultural specialists, other university-trained cadres, and chief accountants employed in agricultural production cooperatives will continue to be ensured from the state budget.

"(2) For the year 1987, upon the recommendation of the general directorates for agriculture, county unions of agricultural production cooperatives, and branches of the Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry, with the authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, and the Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry, the quota of the remuneration fund supplied from the state budget and the quota provided by the agricultural cooperative will be established for each agricultural production cooperative.

"(3) The remuneration fund is released by the Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry, with the endorsement of the managerial bodies of the agricultural cooperative units, in keeping with the work performed and the results obtained, and with the recommendation of the general directorate for agriculture."

4. Paragraph 6 of article 81 will read as follows:

"(6) The remuneration of the personnel employed under work contract by the agricultural production cooperative and the economic association is in accordance with law No 57/1974, provided that the volume and complexity of the work is similar to that established for the personnel of state units with the same profile and organization, not exceeding the pay established for the respective positions or skills in state units or artisans cooperatives or--with the exception of the personnel listed under article 801--the total monthly pay of the chairman of the agricultural production cooperative or the director of the intercooperative economic association respectively."

Article IX--Law No 12/1971 concerning the hiring and promotion of personnel in state socialist units, published in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Part I No 131 of 21 October 1971, with subsequent amendments, is amended and supplemented as follows:

1. The following new paragraph is inserted below paragraph 7 of article 22:

"Workers may be promoted to category 5 and above only after they have acquired the knowledge and skills required to perform a second trade, established by the unit management in keeping with production requirements, documented by a

legally issued qualification certificate (polyqualification). During the period of acquiring a second trade--polyqualification or requalification--the workers retain the category and step of their basic trade."

2. Article 69¹, with the following contents, is inserted below article 69:

"Article 69¹--The working personnel is promoted within categories and positions or to higher steps and levels according to the conditions envisaged in the present law, only if they have graduated a post-training course or another form of professional advancement organized in keeping with legal regulations."

Article X--Article 5 paragraph a) of Decree No 303/1971 concerning the establishment, organization, and running of the Ministry of Technical-Material Supplies and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, as published in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Part I No 63 of 16 June 1975, will read as follows:

"a) supervises throughout the economy the complete and safe utilization of fixed assets, their appropriate exploitation, maintenance, and repair, and the supply of spare parts, stress being put on the supervision of preparations for repairs and revisions, on completing repairs within the planned terms and at a level of quality apt to ensure the preservation of the functional parameters, on strengthening order in units and on the job, and on increasing the responsibility of the entire working personnel, by passing over the equipment and installations to the next shift under signature; oversees the capacity utilization of fixed assets and recommends, together with the State Planning Committee, measures to judiciously load the production capacities and to redistribute unused or little used equipment to other economic organizations, thus preempting the scheduling of similar new equipment in annual plans;"

Article XI--On the basis of the recommendations presented by ministries and other central and local bodies within 30 days of the date of the present decree, the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance will submit for approval the amended economic and financial indexes of the single national plan of socioeconomic development, and the changes made in the volume and structure of the state budget and financial reserves for 1986 as a consequence of the implementation of the present decree.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 20 January 1986

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POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THIRD WORLD SUPPORT DATA, ACHIEVEMENTS NOTED

East Berlin HORIZONT in German Vol 19 No 2, Feb 86 [signed to press
3 Feb 86] p 3

[Article by Kurt Seibt, chairman of the SED Central Auditing Commission, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee: "The Flame of Anti-Imperialist Solidarity Always Shines"]

[Text] The following types of news reports tend to appear in our nation's newspapers practically every day:

- A solidarity gift shipment by the GDR population of medical supplies for Angolan mothers and children has been turned over to UNICEF in Luanda. The shipment was organized jointly by the Solidarity Committee and the National UNICEF Committee of the GDR.

- GDR Ambassador Guenter Horn turned over the final segment of the GDR solidarity shipments for 1985 to the People's Republic of Kampuchea in Phnom Penh. The shipment, paid for by contributions of the people of the GDR, consisted of medical supplies and medical equipment, trucks, mopeds, bicycles, sewing machines and textiles.

- Before Christmas last year, thousands of gifts from the GDR were unpacked in Nicaraguan day care centers, kindergartens and households. Brightly sparkling children's eyes are the best way of saying 'thank you' for the toys and articles of clothing contained in more than 100,000 packages sent off jointly by the Solidarity Committee and the GDR children's magazine BUMMI in response to an appeal published by the magazine.

Can there possibly be better proof of how deeply the international anti-imperialist solidarity concept is rooted among young and old throughout our population ?

1985 Was an Impressive Year Once Again

Ever since our Solidarity Committee was founded there have been impressive shows of solidarity by the people of the GDR--and 1985 was no exception. Contributions totaled more than 200 million marks; far more than half of this amount was contributed by the nine million members of the FDGB. The GDR's ocean-going merchant fleet transported hundreds of tons of solidarity

cargo to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, including drugs to fight dengue fever, orthopedic gear and equipment, educational materials and teaching aids.

The "Karl Marx Hospital" in the Nicaraguan capital of Managua was built from contributions totaling 8 million marks. Just a few weeks ago, it expanded its activities with the help of a mobile ophthalmology station. In 1985, 9,000 young men and women from Asia, Africa and Latin America had scholarships to study at occupational and technical schools as well as universities in the GDR. As of early 1985, a children's village consisting of a kindergarten and pre-school facilities has been in operation at the SWAPO camp of Kwanza-Sul in Angola that had been built jointly by the GDR Solidarity Committee and the Finnish Peace Committee. More than 30 million marks have been spent on education, health care and vacations for children from the developing countries. New Handicraft facilities have been built in Southeast Asia with GDR help, e.g. in Dac Lac, the coffee-growing area of Vietnam and in Champassak in Laos. Millions of school-books printed in the GDR are being used in first to third grade classrooms in Nicaragua. Vaccines against the measles and other sicknesses have been sent off to help the children of Afghanistan. Four charter aircraft were sent there in 1985 by Interflug. 150 Nicaraguans received treatment in GDR hospitals. The occupational school program for young Palestinians continued in operation. More than 1,000 cadres from Vietnam, 600 from Kampuchea and 400 from Laos are presently undergoing training in the GDR. The central organs of the people's liberation movements ANC and SWAPO, SECHABA and NAMIBIA TODAY, which are important tools in the political struggle, are being printed in the GDR. Several million marks were paid into Account 444 of the GDR central solidarity fund to help Ethiopia, Mexico, Colombia and Vietnam--nations which suffered natural disasters.

These are all only bare facts and figures--and they are not even complete. They are a reflection of millions of activities undertaken by citizens of our socialist state, including young Thaelmann pioneers paying the money they earned collecting old clothing into the solidarity fund and veteran workers who regularly contribute part of their retirement pay to the fund. They are also a reflection of the heartfelt desire of millions of people to bear witness to their brotherly concern and active solidarity with all the communists languishing in the jails of dictatorial regimes, with patriots and revolutionaries; with all fighters for national and social liberation, for peace and progress--wherever that struggle for life and human dignity might be going on throughout the world.

Active solidarity is one of the fundamental characteristics of the socialist state; it is one the basic principles of liberty and humanism the working class believes in.

In 1985, we celebrated the 25th anniversary of the GDR Solidarity Committee. Its emblem--the burning flame inside a clenched fist--known the world over symbolizes a genuine program; a program of international solidarity; a program dedicated to the struggle for a better, safer and more peaceful future for mankind.

A Basic Tenet of the Working Class

But the tradition of international solidarity is a lot older. It goes back to the days when the working class entered the world stage as an organized force and grasped the torch of human progress in its strong hands. "Proletarians of all nations, unite!" that fighting slogan contained in the Communist Manifesto has become the guiding principle of internationalist activity of the working class of all nations.

Following the establishment of socialism, first in the land of Lenin and then, in the aftermath of World War II, in numerous other countries of Europe and Asia, international solidarity obtained a safe and sound home.

Thus it is only natural that international anti-imperialist solidarity has been government policy in the GDR ever since our nation was founded. It has been part of our constitution since the day that constitution was adopted. "The GDR," Article 6 of our constitution states, "lends its support to the states and peoples which fight against imperialism and its colonial regimes; for national freedom and independence; in their struggle for social progress."

Today, the moral image of the working men and women of our country is determined by the active support for the fighters for freedom and progress. This support finds expression in the strengthening of the GDR which in turn strengthens the international solidarity movement.

Just how deeply rooted the idea of solidarity is in the minds of the people of the GDR is evidenced by the great response to the solidarity appeal issued by the 10th SED party congress. This has found expression, among other things, in the contributions totaling more than one billion marks which have been made to the GDR central solidarity fund (account No. 444) since 1981. But the GDR contribution to the total solidarity aid extended to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America is far greater. In 1984 alone, the GDR spent 1.8 billion marks or 0.82 percent of GNP on such aid.

Part of the Fight for Peace

As part of the steadfast policy of the party and the state aimed at maintaining and securing peace and rebuffing the efforts of the most aggressive imperialist forces of the United States and of NATO, all the work of the GDR Solidarity Committee has been and still is directed toward carrying on

the fight for peace and against the imperialist arms and confrontation policy as effectively as possible by availing itself of the means of anti-imperialist solidarity. We lend our particular support to those peoples which suffer most from the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and its accomplices, e.g. the racist clique of South Africa and the Israeli Zionists.

The liberated national states recognize more and more clearly that independent and successful economic and social progress are only possible under conditions of peace. The heightening of international tensions by the most aggressive circles of imperialism serves to create difficulties for them in addition to the problems which originated for the most part during the colonial era. The sixth congress of AAPSO, whose work the GDR Solidarity Committee actively supports, has reached this very conclusion. For this reason, it makes sense for us to extend the most comprehensive and diversified forms of solidarity aid to the young liberated nations. By the same token, we extend support to various national liberation movements, e.g. SWAPO in Namibia, the ANC in South Africa, the PLO in Palestine as well as the fighting people of Chile. Our unrestricted solidarity aid also reaches Nelson Mandela, the ANC leader who has been imprisoned for the past 23 years, and his fighters; it reaches the patriots in Chile and in Paraguay, El Salvador and other countries. International solidarity breaks through prison walls and helps open prison gates.

Over the past few years, the funding of cadre training has assumed an increasingly important role in our solidarity aid programs. About 50 percent of the central solidarity fund is spent on training students and doctoral candidates; for advanced training of physicians, engineers and management personnel; for teacher training and for training skilled workers. We are proud of the fact that we are thereby making an important contribution to the political, economic and cultural development of the young nations and to the preservation of their independence and sovereignty.

Over the past 15 years, far more than 16,000 young people from Asia, Africa and Latin America were able successfully to complete their studies at universities and technical schools of our country. More than 60,000 people from these parts of the world received professional training or diplomas in the GDR. During that same time period, some 25,000 specialists --primarily engineers, technical personnel, teachers, job trainers as well as doctors and other medical personnel--from the GDR were out in the field, working in the developing countries.

We should also mention the more than 5,000 wounded fighters from Asia, Africa and Latin America who were treated and nursed back to health in GDR medical facilities during the past 10 years.

Education for Internationalism

We have already spoken of the BUMMI effort. It was not the first of its kind and will certainly not be the last--because the burning desire of our children to help the unknown, but threatened, youngster of the same age in a faraway land is part and parcel of the humanistic education of the GDR's young generation.

I would also like to recall--even if it did happen a year ago--that the GDR Solidarity Committee received spontaneous contributions from people in all walks of life amounting to as much as 300,000 marks daily when the Sandinista government of Nicaragua was subjected to the most extreme pressure by U.S. imperialism in late 1984 and when the suffering of the Ethiopian people had reached an all-time high because of the disastrous drought conditions there.

There is no doubt but that this type of attitude is the result of the steadfast peace policy pursued by the party and the government--which is a policy of standing up for freedom and human dignity, for peace and security and against imperialist conspiracies and aggressions.

We could mention a lot of other things--such as the annual solidarity bazaar of the Berlin press corps on Alexanderplatz and other events sponsored by the journalists' association; the house-to-house collections by the National Front and the joint broadcast sponsored by the Voice of the GDR and the FDGB entitled "Give Peace Free Rein" which brought in a total of 10 million marks in contributions at the end of 1985.

The GDR Solidarity Committee expresses its gratitude to all those who had a part in making up the total contributions. We thank the trade unionists, the collective farmers, the members of the armed forces, the craftsmen and small shop owners, the artists, the church circles, the FDJ and its pioneer organization, the house associations and those active in the National Front. Here is another characteristic example: at a meeting in Halle, the Solidarity Committee was given a symbolic check for 2,112,570 marks representing the contributions made by the collective and private craftsmen of the district. It was the contribution of the 35,000 craftsmen of the Halle district to the cause of international solidarity.

In a message on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Solidarity Committee, Erich Honecker termed anti-imperialist solidarity an important component of the policy of our workers and peasants state. All classes and strata of our people base their thinking and their actions on this principle. This realization, which is borne out over and over again by the experiences and achievements of solidarity efforts in 1985, justifies us in our conviction that the anti-imperialist solidarity movement of the GDR people will continue to grow in the year of the 11th party congress--just as it has in the past. And so we will remain true to the principle of "solidarity helps us to win" in the future as well.

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POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BELOVSKI RECEIVED IN MOSCOW--Moscow, AGERPRES, 28/2/1986--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Dimce Belovski, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, head of the LCY delegation participating in the 27th Congress of the CPSU in Moscow. Thanking for the interview granted to him, Dime Belovski conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial friendly salute on behalf of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. During the talks that proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the sides expressed satisfaction at the continuous development of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration in the interest and to the benefit of the peoples in the two neighbouring friendly countries, of socialism and peace throughout the world. Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania, and Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, participated in the talk. Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, participated for Yugoslavia. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1857 GMT 28 Feb 86 AU] /8918

OTHER PACT MINISTERS MEET JARUZELSKI--Warsaw, AGERPRES, 20/3/1986--On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, was conveyed warm comradely greetings and the best wishes. Wojciech Jaruzelski thanked and requested that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed cordial friendly greetings. The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call on Wojciech Jaruzelski in the capital of the Polish People's Republic by IIIe Vaduva, Romanian foreign affairs minister, and by the other ministers that attended the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of Warsaw Treaty participating states. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 20 Mar 86 AU] /8918

ROMANIAN STAND AT LEIPZIG FAIR--Berlin [AGERPRES] 17/3/1986--The Romanian pavilio at the Spring International Fair in Leipzig, inaugurated on March 16, was seen round by Erich Honecker, secretary-general of the CC of the SUPG, [SED] chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, by other GDR party and state leaders. On the occasion the secretary-general of the CC

of the SUPG appreciated the Romanian products on display and expressed the confidence that the two countries would work more intensely for the carrying through of the summit understandings towards developing the collaboration, the economic relations between the German Democratic Republic and Romania. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0944 GMT 17 Mar 86 AU] /8918

CSO: 2020/100

POLITICS

ALBANIA

PAPER ON RUSSIFICATION OF USSR NATIONALITIES

AU071631 Tirana ZERI I RINISE in Albanian 22 February 86 p 4

[Article by Ylli Ymeri: "The Theory of 'A Single Soviet People'"]

[Text] According to revisionist "theoreticians", in the present conditions of development in the Soviet Union, the disappearance of certain national traits and the development of a common Soviet trait is today's "law" in the Soviet Union's national political and social development as a multinational state. The full application of the oppression of social exploitations could not but also bring back social oppression on a national scale. As the alliance of class relations disappeared, turning them into relations of the oppressors and the oppressed, so did the relations of equality between nations and nationalities. In this multinational state, the Russian nation, the largest numerically, dominates all others. For the non-Russian people, a fierce oppression against equality was reborn, as it had been over 7 decades ago when Czarist Russia was a prison of peoples.

The national policies of the Kremlin leaders attempt to assimilate the non-Russian population and destroy their national identities. These aims of the Russian bourgeoisie are not only practically implemented, but they try to justify them on theoretical grounds as well. Under the mask of consolidating the unity of "the unique Soviet people," of its "uniform culture" and "national homogeneity," the Soviet revisionists are trying to destroy the traits of non-Russian nations, to deny them the most elementary national rights--the right to preserve their own language and culture, their traditions and customs, which are essential in preserving and strengthening their national identity.

Russian chauvinism and the policies of Russification are evident in all aspects of life in non-Russian provinces: in the Ukraine and Central Asia, in the Baltic republics and the Caucasus. In the name of the rational division of labor at the pan-union level, the revisionist clique has imposed on the republics a discriminatory and mutilating development, turning these regions into sources of prime materials for the Russian metropolis. A deep divisive gap exists between the unequal economic and social level of these republics and Russia. Consequently, the per capita income in the non-Russian republics is much lower than in the Russian Federation. The inequality is also seen in education, publications, the development of science, and other fields of social

life. In higher education institutions, for every 1,000 students, only 15 are from the Ukraine, 14 from Lithuania, and even fewer from other republics; the great majority are Russians.

The forms of oppression by Moscow's leaders are many, from forced emigration to the imposition of the Russian language, customs, and traditions. A massive movement of people between republics and a flood of Russians to these republics is evident. The non-Russians leave their ancestral homes to make room for the Russian colonizers. At the center of this dislodgement are the youth. The Uzbek, the Lithuanian, or the Ukrainian student upon graduation does not return to his own country; they are sent into remote parts of the Russian Federation, while the Russian students are given jobs and settle nearer to their homes.

Because of the implementation of such policies in recent years, some nationalities "have lost their identity" and are no longer mentioned in Soviet statistics. In the last 20 years, 11 nationalities "have disappeared" in the Soviet Union. According to statistics, in many republics the Russians hold either first or second place in the number of inhabitants. As a result, the Russians make up 43 percent of the population of Kazakhstan, while the Kazaks make up only 28 percent. In Estonia, Moldavia, Turkmenistan, etcetera, the natives make up less than 50 percent of the population.

They also make a big fetish of the Russian language, saying not only that it is the only functional language in communications, but also that it is "the most perfect, the richest, and the most elaborate language in the world," and that it is "the language of the construction of communism and the education of the new man." All the papers and magazines of every shade propagate the Russian language and its exclusive values. Symposia and conferences follow one after another, new "discoveries" and thesis of the importance of the Russian conclusions are drawn, such as "practice has taught us that a national literature can exist without a national language," the writer can treat a national theme without writing it in its own national language," that "only the Russian language guarantees the development of culture and of the arts; only through Russian can we learn and follow the latest scientific and technological discoveries." The language question is disturbing the military leaders as well. Unfortunately, complains the chief of staff, many youngsters start their military service with a poor knowledge of Russian, and this creates problems with the non-Russian recruits. They would learn the military art much quicker if they knew Russian. They do not hesitate to invite the party and the revisionist government "to treat this problem more seriously, which is linked to the country's ability to fight." The revisionist leaders cannot disregard the voices of the military.

Reforms after reforms cannot forcibly achieve the unattainable: the total Russification of the non-Russian nationalities.

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CSO: 2100/26

POLITICS

ALBANIA

CAMI, AGOLLI, OTHERS ON LITERARY CRITICISM

AU061331 Tirana DRITA in Albanian 23 Feb 86 pp 1-3

[DRITA correspondent reports on discussion in Union of Writers and Artists:
"A Higher Intellectual Level, Closer to the Literary and Artistic Process"]

[Excerpts] Literary and artistic criticism plays an important part in raising the quality of literature and art, and in efforts to make literature and art reflect socialist reality more faithfully. Therefore much is demanded of criticism.

To analyze in depth and to define the tasks confronting our criticism in the light of the speech of comrade Ramiz Alia to the creative artists of Korce, a few days ago the Union of Writers and Artists organized a discussion among critics of literature, theater, and cinema, academics, writers and artists, and directors of publishing, artistic, and academic institutions in the capital.

Also present was Comrade Foto Cami, Politburo candidate member of AWP Central Committee Secretary.

The discussion was opened by the chairman of the Union of Writers and Artists Drtero Agolli, who, after mentioning some of the achievements of our criticism in recent years, stressed the need for literary criticism to follow the literary and artistic process more closely and deeply, to improve its intellectual standard and strength in argumentation, and to fight against generalizations and phrasemaking.

The discussions were marked by a common concern to raise the standard of criticism, and a sense of responsibility toward the lofty purpose of criticism; there was criticism and self-criticism, and a readiness to contribute more to this field.

Even though in recent years literary criticism has had its successes, it is nevertheless not yet up to the required standard, and does not accomplish fully its important mission in helping the development of art and literature. The literary and artistic press devotes a lot of space to criticism, and there are good articles too, but, as a whole, criticism does not count for as much as it should, and does not do enough to bring to light literary and artistic problems; so, one of the main demands of criticism, as some speakers said, is to achieve greater depth in its thinking.

Another influence upon the weaknesses of criticism has been the noticeable lack of coordination between, on the one hand, studies and general theoretical articles, which do have their place, and on the other hand articles about specific problems of literature and art. Alongside the work of the literary press, the Institute of Linguistics and Literature should give particular help in overcoming this problem; but those who work there, it was said in the discussion, are not always prepared to help, and contribute little to the consideration of the most recent problems of literature.

The overly general and almost moralizing quality of some writing stems from ignorance of the literary process, and an inability to combine a knowledge of theory with analysis of the features of a work. Panegyrics and overly general analyses, or those that avoid specific observations and direct criticisms, are also a result of subjectivism and the writers' lack of courage as citizens. These articles, often full of standard phrases, do a disservice to the name and function of criticism. They cause criticism to fall into neglect through indifference.

There is often a delay before criticism considers books. This comes from a lack of continual attention on the part of critics and writers to publications and the literary process, and also from insufficient preparedness to respond to literary events promptly and capably. As we know, no small number of books of poetry, stories, and novels of average or poor quality have been published. Criticism has often shown itself clumsy or indifferent in dealing with them.

If criticism is to face up to the demands of the age, its intellectual level must be raised further. This was one of the main themes throughout the discussion. A deeper grasp of our ideology, of the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, of aesthetics and all the literary and artistic disciplines, and particularly the mastery and better use of the dialectical materialist method in analysis and synthesis, are the fundamental factors which will enable the intellectual level of criticism to rise.

Criticism is also hampered by certain incorrect ideas. One of them is the bait of thinking, "I neither praise nor blame, to get on well with everybody," or the notion that crops up every now and then that if you criticize you are seeking to minimize people's achievements. Occasionally, there is even the hint that criticism is something not very necessary, as if literary and artistic life could survive without it. We know that mature and scientific criticism has been and remains an active factor in the growth of literature and art. If you do not stimulate criticism, and the exchange of opinions, you deprive artistic life of an important factor in its development.

There are those artists who misunderstand criticism, and think that it arises out of preconceptions, etc. There is also the influence here of subjectivism, which deals out praise where it is not called for, especially in reviews.

Frank, objective, and well-argued criticism is carried out in the name of the development of literature, in the name of the respect that society, writers and critics alike share for the reader, but it is also done for the sake of the successful creative work of everybody. In the press, and in discussions,

there has been no excess of unfavorable reviews. On the contrary, there has been too much pampering and indulgence. Nonetheless, some writers still look down in the mouth. When they are criticized, or even when their works are not judged as they would like them to be, they maintain a frosty attitude, begin to complain, etc.

In recent months the union has organized some discussions about important problems of improving the quality of literary and article work. These have not only attracted great interest among the many participants, but have given rise to many debates without overgeneralizations, with clashes of opinion, specific analyses, frank criticisms, etc. These are a good example of the clash of opinions, from which we may draw lessons as writers and critics, and as debaters; the commissions of the union which organize the discussions may learn too, with the aim of deepening the spirit of debate.

The fact that we all share the same world view, the Marxist-Leninist world view, and all share the same ideals, does not exclude the possibility of different opinions on literary and artistic matters. There is no reason why this should worry us. An incorrect view of criticism has in some cases, led the editorial boards of literary organs to seek to remove from articles observations and opinions which do not correspond to their own. Conformism and smoothing over differences hinder the expression of opinion, without which there can be no debate. Discussion and confrontations of opinion are in the nature of criticism.

The practice of only writing one article about books which are published does not permit the confrontation and clash of opinions. This point has been made several times before. However, it is rare for two articles to be published with different opinions of the same book.

The discussions also raised questions dealing with the possible objectivity and precision in criticism, with drawing out and disseminating the opinions of the masses, raising the standard of writing, and taking the greatest possible care to achieve originality in the style of criticism. Also discussed were the questions of a more serious course of post-university study for young critics, of revising "the History of Albanian Socialist-Realist Literature," and of systematically publishing studies of our tradition of critical thought, etc.

Then Comrade Foto Cami spoke, and evaluated the discussion, and those organized earlier by the Union of Writers and Artists to analyze in depth the duties presented by Comrade Ramiz Alia's speech to the creative artists of Korce. He then dwelt upon several problems of literary and artistic criticism. Objective criticism in a party spirit, he said, is a powerful weapon, leading literary and artistic creativity forward on the right path. This is not a field exclusively for critics themselves, but also for students, writers, and artists.

Criticism, despite its achievements, is not up to the standard required, and is not in the vanguard of literary and artistic development. If there has been conformity to average and mediocre standards, then those who did not raise their voices are responsible, important part in stimulating and

developing criticism. They lead and help the reader, as well as the writer and artist, to a better understanding of literary works and their problems. So, the editors of these organs should work harder to attract to their pages the finest opinions on literature and art, they should organize themselves better to respond to the present-day demands of literature and art, and the rising cultural and intellectual levels of our people.

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CSO: 2100/26

POLITICS

ALBANIA

MYFTIU, CAMI OTHERS AT TEACHERS' MEETING

AU070939 Tirana ATA in English 0733 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 7 (ATA)--In the context of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party, on occasion of March 7, the Teacher's Day, the Ministry of Education and Culture organized a national meeting of outstanding teachers in the capital on March 6. Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Manush Myftiu; the alternate member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Foto Cami; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Minister of People's Defence, Comrade Prokop Murra; the member of the Central Committee of the party and Chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania [DFA] Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, the member of the Central Committee of the party and Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Xhafer Spahiu and others.

Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture held the speech on the occasion. She greeted those present and all the teachers of the country in the name of the Ministry of Education and Culture. She stressed that the teachers and pedagogues express once again their profound gratitude and love for the party and honour the memory of Comrade Enver Hoxha, because they are our great teachers, organisers, creators and inspirers of our new socialist school. Comrade Tefta Cami said that inspired by Comrade Ramiz Alia's address and the appeal of the General Council of the DFA, on occasion of April 27 elections to the people's councils and courts, our teachers, as loyal aides of the party will crown with success this great political action, by making their contribution to the propagation of the major work of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha to see to the elections, the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress full of successes.

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CSO: 2100/26

POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

BISHOP COMMENTS ON CHURCH-STATE 'UNEQUAL PARTNERSHIP'

East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 12 Feb 86 p 3

["From" a speech by retired Lutheran Bishop Dr Albrecht Schoenherr in Berlin, 10 Feb 86: "The Evangelical Church's Road in the GDR's Socialist Society"]

[Text] State Secretary Klaus Gysi described relations between state and Church in the GDR as a hitherto unique experiment in a socialist country. He stated this on the occasion of his visit to London in May 1981, for example.

1. For the first time in history, a Protestant Church is encountering Marxism-Leninism as the state power. The state is quite aware that Protestantism's attitude to social responsibility differs from that of other churches. This Protestant attitude arises directly from its faith.

2. Relations between state and Church in the GDR are so interpreted and organized that each of the parties respects the identity of the other. The result is a cooperative-constructive relationship where there is agreement, toleration of the other party where such agreement does not yet prevail.

Difficult Beginnings

Of course, the above are statements made at the top, the end result of a long, troublesom and even painful evolution. Let me first talk of the difficult beginnings.

The original conditions were beset with difficulties on both sides. We will be able to appreciate our achievements only if we are fully aware of that fact.

The first genuine contact between Christians and Communists occurred in the concentration camps--in full view of the gallows and crematoria. In this situation, new for the Christians, they got to know solidarity from an unexpected quarter. Communists, for their part, learned to respect the fact that Christians were willing to yield up their lives for their convictions. Communist Hasso Grabner pronounced a stirring epitaph for the Evangelic martyr Paul Schneider, tortured to death in Buchenwald: "Death entwines our hands."

The Confessing Church's struggles against Hitler barbarism seem to have been one of the reasons for the relative indulgence shown the Church after the capitulation. The Church was exempted from the land reform. It retained all its charitable institutions, though the type of work tended to change in the course of time. Ecclesiastical publishing houses, congregational newspapers and periodicals were licensed. Theologians continued to be trained at the universities. Seminars designed to prepare people for a profession in the Church were allowed to start up. The first GDR Constitution guaranteed the Church's independence; the extent and text of the respective paragraphs largely corresponded to those of the Weimar Constitution.

However, after the initial phase when the Church and its operations were successfully coopted for purposes of reconstruction, new irritations arose. It became evident that a long and sustained effort was needed to arrive at frank and relaxed coexistence.

Divergence and Finding the Way

2. Divergence and finding the way. At the latest after the failure of the 1955 Geneva Conference of foreign ministers, it was quite obvious that the GDR was not an ephemeral phenomenon. It was high time then to reflect the situation in theological terms and to draw the appropriate consequences.

As for me, my development was as follows: I asked myself whether I still seriously believed in God's government of the world. Was it possible that there might be empty spots on God's globe? Did He not have to operate here too, among the people of the GDR? Did not St Paul's dictum about temporal authority apply to the GDR Government, too? I therefore went to Potsdam Bezirk headquarters (which was in my jurisdiction) and told the official in charge of Church affairs: "Please note that we are not partisans of the West. We want to stand squarely with the GDR, but as Christians."

To stand squarely with the GDR--that was fraught with difficulties. The EKiD [Evangelical Church in Germany] was preponderantly represented in the FRG. Its all-embracing function was increasingly beset by problem, corresponding to the political situation.

The social systems of the two states diverged more and more. It was less and less possible for us to comment outstanding issues simultaneously for both sides. On the other hand, just that seemed required to avoid the suspicion that any objections were bound to be inspired by the respective other side. It was increasingly found to be harmful for decisions to be issued by EKiD Council members domiciled in an area outside that in which these decisions were to operate and needed to be carried out by people unable to be personally responsible for them, because they were nationals of another state. The mutual distrust was great. The EKiD was therefore not able any longer to meet for joint sessions.

The EKiD had neglected to decentralize while there still was time. In the end, the new situation created by the 1968 socialist constitution inevitably compelled it to carry out an organizational separation. On 10 June 1969, the

GDR churches merged in the GDR Union of Evangelical Churches. At the same time they withdrew from membership in the EKiD.

Coronation and a New Beginning

3. A quotation: "Coronation and new beginning." To appreciate the subsequent development, we must take into account the grand international background. The era of detente was just beginning. A fundamental change was foreshadowed by Paul Verner's important speech of 8 February 1971. This included the realm of ideology also--and that was necessary in the given circumstances. Not everything he said was unreservedly accepted. But we were pleased to hear such words and remembered them as signposts for the future: "By changing social conditions, we changed ourselves." And, "the enemies of peace and social progress have always benefited from the exaggeration as well as the blurring of the unbridgeable ideological differences between Marxists and Christians." Also, "everybody is respected and encouraged in our state, including those who perform and act in the interest of the development of our socialist society and the preservation of peace from Christian convictions." Again, "we have not so far socialized Christian teaching, nor will we do so in future." Finally, there was a phrase which seems to me to be of great and fundamental significance with regard to the appreciation of religion and runs as follows: "This commitment (of Christian citizens who have incidentally served the preservation of peace by creative performances) arises from the simple fact that the Christian who follows the original Christian ideals and moral motives," certainly commits "his vital material and ideological interests" to social and political progress.

As you know, this speech was given at a meeting of the presidium of the chief executive board of the Christian-Democratic Union. Allow me now to briefly mention the role of the Christian-Democratic Union as it appears to me.

There have been times when Christian citizens and churches felt that the party considered it its sole obligation to instruct Christians citizens and churches in the conduct of their lives in the socialist society of the GDR. Occasionally this resulted in heated controversies. We now increasingly note that party members endeavor to positively collaborate in the managements of Church congregations and other bodies and to champion the interests of Christian citizens. This development is bound to contribute to a general beneficial development.

A significant milestone was represented by the announcement that churches may now be constructed in major new residential areas. That news was given us in 1976, probably not by accident in the garden of the CDU's chairman. One of our oft repeated wishes was thereby met. The fundamental significance of this measure is obvious: Churches are built for a long time ahead, not just for a few years.

This advance to a constructive relationship between state and Church was later sealed by the reception of the executive of the Conference of Church Directorates by the chairman of the Council of State on 8 March 1978. The meeting had been desired by both sides. The Church was interested in

obtaining decisions relating to some important state-Church issues, which needed to be settled at the highest level. We churchmen were pleasantly surprised by the fact that the Council of State chairman's remarks were not confined to only such issues as the ministry in prisons, old age homes and nursing homes, religious radio and television broadcasts, the inclusion of ministers in the state pension system and the equal treatment of Church owned farms. It was of the utmost importance for us that the most senior representative of our state reaffirmed the constitutionally fixed equality of all citizens as a standard "characterizing relations between persons and mandatory on all." As regards the churches, he said: "Many opportunities for collaborating in these profoundly humanist objectives are now available to the churches as churches in socialism." Among these objectives he mentioned "that the people in our country may live in peace and benefit from the fruits of their hard work in material and cultural terms."

Erich Honecker described this meeting on 6 March as "coronation and a new beginning." "Coronation" probably in the meaning that the approach to meaningful and constructive coexistence is thereby to be characterized as definitely desired by the state and his party as well as permanent. In contrast to some occasional public comments, this does not, therefore, represent a spectacular about-turn in relations, nor does it represent an ephemeral phenomenon--it was so described in some gleefully anticipating Western newspapers. In fact, it meant the ratification of a development under way for some time.

"New beginning" comes next. It marks a new standard in relations between state and Church, which may serve as a new starting point. It does not involve the conclusion of a formal agreement, let alone something like a concordat, but it certainly means more than a mere declaration of intent. Erich Honecker explained the bases and guidelines of the government's religious policy. This involves an ongoing process and, in the meaning of 6 March, intends to keep it going. It does not amount to a contract permanently fixing the respective concerns of state and Church.

The separation of state and Church thus does not signify a cold and reluctant necessity for coexistence; it includes the Church's "independence." Nobody needs to be a Christian believer to understand that a genuine Christian faith and an authentic Christian Church cannot be tools in the hands of the class enemy, nor that they set out to dull human intelligence. The Church endeavors to prove that, as the "property" of the Lord (see thesis 3 of the Barmen Theological Declaration), it strives to follow Him in the service of the salvation and healing of man and the world.

That, rather than the wish to interfere everywhere, is the reason why the faithful and the Church worry about the vital problems of society.

Consequently, the word "independence" (used by official agencies also) first of all acknowledges that the Church and all Christians derive their life from a source that cannot be defined by political or social categories. Of course this concept has an important political aspect. The state basically renounces interference in ecclesiastical life.

The same independence prevails vis-a-vis the churches in the other German state. The partnership relation established means that the churches in the GDR will and wish to find their own responses to the issues raised here.

I have hesitated before using the term "partnership" for the relationship between state and Church in the GDR. The partners are certainly not equal. The Church has no powers, nor is it able or willing to rely on privileges. To quote Bonhoeffer: Its word would assume "emphasis and force" only by "example." I have deliberately used the conjunctive tense.

This situation of the GDR Church is probably the precise reason why it enjoys so much attention in ecumenism. Peoples and states on the threshold to socialism are eagerly watching to see whether this experiment is succeeding. Worldwide anticomunism is best refuted by a great church in a socialist state, a church without the trappings of power or state privileges, in a world defined by a party--exactly the life of our Church.

The Church in Socialism

Let me return to the fundamentals: Ever since the 1971 Eisenach Union Synod, we have spoken of the "Church in socialism." That is not a very precise phrase. A more accurate term would be the "Church in the socialist society of the GDR."

After all, our formula does not describe a legally rooted relationship but precisely that process which has always been under discussion. At least it appears to be serviceable enough for the our state partner also to have included it in his vocabulary. What exactly does it mean?

It must not be taken out of its original context. In Eisenach we said: "We do not want to be a church besides or against socialism, we want to be a church in socialism."

What do we mean by "in socialism"? The late State Secretary Seigewasser once said: "Christian and religious life belongs to the life of real socialism." "In" means first of all being present. That is not a banal remark. There were times when the Church was certainly not "present," or at least not fully so.

The Church must remain church. That slogan of the Kirchenkampf must not mislead it to embrace rootlessness. "Presence" means involvement in the successes and failures, hopes and problems, achievements and hardships of this state and its citizens.

Furthermore, the "Church in socialism" intends to help its Christian members to make their way in this society. It wants, together with them, to concretely reflect how to find this way "in freedom and faith"--to quote the 1973 Schwerin Synod.

As the "Church in socialism" it aims to support everything life enhancing in this society, and it wants to warn against anything life threatening.

The Church in socialism squarely confronts the challenge together with all other citizens to cope with the past and, for its part, to make sure "that (in Bonhoeffer's words), the next generation may live."

The Church "in" socialism cannot ever be replaced by a Church "for" socialism. According to Barmen, the Church as a church cannot proclaim any system of government or organization of society to be the one in accordance with the gospel, let alone "confess" it--neither a parliamentary democracy nor socialism. Of course this does not prevent the individual Christian from deciding for one or the other in his capacity as responsible citizen.

Finally, the phrase "Church in socialism" evidently implies that the Church recognizes the existing power situation as the sphere in which its religious obedience must be realized.

Let me add another Bonhoeffer remark: "He who does not, whatever happens, abrogate his share of responsibility for the course of history, because he knows that God has placed this burden on him, will arrive at a fruitful relationship to historical events, beyond fruitless criticism and equally fruitless opportunism." The Church in socialism equates the rejection of any type of alienation.

At the same time, phrases such as "Church in socialism" and satisfactory talks and meetings like the one of 6 March 1978 cannot conceal the fact that state and Church will always be subject to tensions. In the "not yet redeemed world" which is home to both of them, clashes will occur repeatedly, if the Church does not want to be disloyal to its prophetic assignment to remind the state, society and not least itself of God's commandments and justice and to recall the governors as well as the governed to their responsibilities (Barmen 5). After all, it is not its duty to represent its own interests or those of a class or group. Instead, in accordance with its best knowledge and conscience, it must "preach the free mercy of God to all the people" (Barmen 6), and thereby proclaim God's "forceful claim to our entire lives" (Barmen 2). Equally it must be prepared to accept that it is going to be prevented from using the word and the work of its Lord in the service of any high-handedly chosen desires, goals and plans (Barmen 6).

The same applies to the Church-state relationship in every country. We have not been able to avoid it since the Kirchenkampf and the Barmen Theological Declaration. In the GDR we are also confronted with ideological differences which should be neither ignored nor exaggerated. Everything depends on our manner of handling such tensions.

The talks of 6 March have encouraged us to believe that these tensions need not lead to confrontations but, given good will on both sides, may be discussed in a reasonable manner. Both partners were very well aware that it will not be easy for either side to everywhere and down to the rank and file work by the principles proclaimed that day.

Such results cannot be achieved by a simple fiat. They require patient and prudent persuasion. Much work has in fact been done and yielded fruit.

The 6 March Meeting Opened Up a Wide Field

The 6 March 1978 talks opened up a wide field. It is very satisfying to note that, just a year ago, on 11 February 1985, Council of State chairman Erich Honecker and Land Bishop Dr Hempel, at the time chairman of the Church Union executive board, reaffirmed this once again and even advanced a few steps. I am so bold as to assert that the events in our GDR--where both Church and state live side by side, and whose people we both deal with--may also help the cause of understanding and permanent peace in the vast field of international affairs.

Erich Honecker has over and over again--and particularly in the recent past--stretched out his hand for better cooperation and, therefore, the preservation of peace. His policy for peace also gains in credibility because he is encouraging understanding and collaboration in his own country, across once apparently unsurmountable ideological borders. He may be quite sure that he has the full backing of us Christians for such international actions which serve peace.

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CSO: 2300/230

POLITICS

POLAND

PARTY EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

PZPR Hosts Meeting with Soviet Artists

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Sept 85 p 5

[Text] In the Cultural Division of the KC PZPR, a meeting took place between representatives of artistic circles and institutions of the artistic market, and a group of young Polish and Russian artists who participated in an artistic workshop under the slogan of "For a Peaceful Future for the World."

Party Training Begins at Various Centers

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Sept 85 p 2

[Text] A new year of ideological training was inaugurated in Radom voivodeship with the participation of lecturers, lectors, and seminarists, members of the secretariat of the KW PZPR, representatives of the directors from the fraternal voivodeship parties, and the voivodeship administrative authorities and secretaries of the town and gmina committees.

A new year of ideological training for the Party's Cracow organization of the PZPR took place in Cracow on the 26th of this month at the St Szadkowski Building Machinery and Instruments plant.

In the course of the meeting, Wladyslaw Lorenc, director of the Ideological Section of the KC PZPR, participated.

At the meeting of party activists and lecturers inaugurating the year of party training in Tarnobrzeg, Albin Siwak, member of the Politburo of the KC PZPR, participated. During the meeting it was emphasized that the past year of ideological education in this voivodeship was characterized by the mass participation of listeners and a diversity of forms and methods of training. A high attendance was noted at schools for worker activists in the more important work plants in the region, such as in the Stalowa Wola steel works, the sulphur mines and processing plants, or in the Sandomierz Glass Works. A Siwak met with the crew of the Stalowa Wola steel works, and participated in the inauguration of training in the plant's PZPR organization.

In the course of the inauguration meeting in the Gdansk Repair Shipyard, with the participation of Stanislaw Bejger, deputy member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, first secretary of the KW PZPR in Gdansk, it was stated that the present system of party schooling serves to enrich political-economic knowledge and shapes the attitude of party members.

The year of ideological formation began in the Bydgoszcz voivodeship party organization. At the inauguration, Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the KC PZPR, took part.

With the participation of a group of several hundred party members, activists, and lecturers the inauguration of party training of the Ciechanow voivodeship organization of the PZPR took place in Mlawa. At the meeting, the head of the CKKP (Central Party Control Commission), Jerzy Urbaniski, took part.

Bernarski, Others Open Training Year

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 85 p 2

[Text] A year of political education began in the following voivodeship party organizations. At meetings of PZPR lectors and activists inaugurating the 1985-86 party school year, an evaluation of current forms of ideological education, as well as determining the subject of the first classes, is being carried out.

At the meeting inaugurating the party school year in Tarnow, presided by Stanislaw Opalko, member of the Politburo of the KC and first secretary of the KW PZPR, it was emphasized that ideological work is one of the most important party tasks and must be undertaken by all members. Mention was also made about the need to improve the forms and methods of training, in order to create a cohesive and functional system of ideological-political education for members of the PZPR.

In Przemysl, at the inauguration attended by Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo of the KC PZPR, it was emphasized that this year's program of schooling of the voivodeship party organization presents, above all, the uplifting of quality and standards of ideological training. In the new school year in Przemysl voivodeship, there will be started, among other things, four new factory schools for worker activists.

In Szczecinek, the inauguration of the party school of Koszalin voivodeship took place on the 27th of this month. In the training system which foresees five different forms, among them ideological meetings of POP (State Pedagogical Center), activist worker schools, and conducting WUML (Evening University of Marxism-Leninism) outposts, special emphasis will be placed on preparing members and candidates of the PZPR to participate in the campaign before the 10th PZPR Congress. Ideological training embraces 1603 POP's in various circles. During the inauguration KC PZPR medals were given to outstanding teachers by Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the KC, "for spreading Marxism-Leninism."

The meeting of several hundred voivodeship party activists inaugurated that day the year of ideological training in Bialystock. Intensive training work was recommended in the period preceding elections to the Sejm and Party Congress.

Training Attended by Politburo Members

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Sep 85 p 4

[Text] The new year of political education has begun in the PZPR's organizations. Lately, in several voivodeships, there has been the inauguration of party training for the 1985-86 year. At the inauguration of training in Gorzow, Zofia Grzyb, member of the Politburo of the KC PZPR, participated; and in Swidnicy (Walbrzych voivodeship), there was deputy member of the Politburo of the KC PZPR, the rector of the Academy of Social Studies, Prof Marian Orzechowski.

Inaugurations occurred in the Gen Karol Swierczewski Academy of the General Staff in Rembertwo, the Feliks Dzierzynski Military Political Academy in Warsaw, and the Silesian Army District.

Academy of Sciences' Aktivs School Opens

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] In Augustow, Suwalki voivodeship, classes of the Party Aktyv School of the Polish Academy of Sciences continue. On 29 September the secretary of the KC PZPR, Henryk Bednarski, gave a lecture before an audience on "The Ideological Program of Education on the PZPR and its Realization, the Actual State of Work before the 10th Congress of the PZPR."

Commentator on Party Role in Academia

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] In several days, after the vacation break, 58,000 academic teachers will again begin to display their knowledge to 400,000 students. In 90 state schools of higher learning, lecture halls, labs, workshops, and libraries will fill up with students. What will this new year bring?

One may expect the regularizing of college activities thanks to the new legal solutions accepted by the Sejm in July. One may expect progress in integrating academic circles around effectively conducting scientific research, and the education and upbringing of student youth. The voice of representatives of higher education should be decisive in the discussion, which will be initiated at the plenary session of the party's Central Committee on the subject of perspectives on the system of national education. The deliberations of the Third Congress of Polish Science will give a strong impulse to enlarge the scientific output, to improve this output in practice, and realize the directions of development. Increase of the inspirational role of the college's political organizations should increase their political authority in these circles.

These are not extravagant expectations, taking under account the role of colleges--the main centers of educating the new intelligentsia, which radiate culture and conduct serious and needed research and reports and which are considered a source of opinion formation. They also are the expectations of our party.

Unchanging Position

When investigating the official view of the party on the subject of the role of the academic community beginning from the Ninth Congress and ending with the 19th Plenum of the Central Committee, one may clearly perceive the changelessness of its position. In the Congress resolution, there was the following assertion: "The role of learning in the development of contemporary socialist society must continuously increase." And further: "The enlargement of the influence of the environment of learning on the system of administering colleges and research positions is an expression of the correct tendency to realize the principle of democracy in this sphere of social life."

At the foundation of that position reemains the tradition of the organized worker's movement, of communist support of the concept of revolutionary fighting on the scientific foundations of Marxism. Also we are now aware of the importance of scientific instructions for solving difficult problems of building socialism. Many of the most outstanding scientists were close or directly connected with our movement, and they were characterized with a particular sensitivity on the question of justice, progress, and the democratization of social relations. It is no different today. Many scientists, and academic teachers, and not only those who carry party identification, support the socialist road of development, also from patriotic motives, seeing in it the only correct road. Even when they critically evaluate particular decisions of the authorities, or demand a greater agreement between the accomplishments of learning and social practice. And they constitute the most valuable nucleus of the scientific community upon whose help, advice, and proposition for solving the state's problems the party can count on.

With this background, how is one to explain the changes which led to the amendments to the higher education law, commented upon by opposition groups as a deviation from that which was postulated and offered to the academic community by the Ninth Congress? Let the fragment from the speech of the first secretary of the Central Committee, summarizing the discussion at the 19th Plenum of the Central Committee, be an answer to this question: "The party sees its role in uniting the decisive defense of the principles of socialism with the will and capability of renewal understood as the process of permanent searching and implanting more effective and modern solutions."

We already wrote in TRYBUNA that irresponsible people, opponents of our constitutional order and Polish raison d'etat, tried to use the good will of the state and political imprecision in the earlier version of the statute, to legalize their antisocialist, opposition activity. And, simultaneously, they wanted to provoke the authorities to retreat and abandon their position in the question of academic self-government.

The amendment resulted in the fact that the field of such destructive activity was limited. However, the opinions and principles of self-government, which guarantee the primacy of general social interests, will assure the democratization of institutions which control learning and higher education and will allow to carry into effect responsibility for self-made decisions (as was formulated at the Ninth Congress)--and they will be retained and preserved. Those are aware of this who, without bias, studied the amended law, confronted it with all the shortcomings which were caused by the previous legal regulations, and they realize that the internal structure of higher education cannot contradict the solutions of self-government, used in the remaining spheres of social life. Anyway, statutes have it that they must suit a specific stage of development in social life; to further promote such normalization that would support order, development and progress in the direction marked by the system's characteristics.

It would be exaggerated optimism to state that no one can be found behind the walls of a university who would try to disturb the atmosphere of favoring responsibility and concentration on duties which result from the status of an academic teacher or student. One can, however, hope that only a few will believe in demagogic arguments or will be used because of their naivete. The majority will probably listen to the voice of clearheaded people who want to contribute to the development of the country and social consolidation.

Role of the Inspirer

The amended statute on higher education seriously broadened the rights of party organizations to coadminister institutions of higher learning. Such steps were required for maintaining the consistent arrangement of the party's influence of leadership and direction--at the state level, what is written in the constitution, as well as in every occupational circle, and thus, also in an institution of higher learning. The only strange thing about it, if any, is that it did not happen earlier.

School party organizations will therefore take up various endeavors, in accordance with their legal rights--they will recommend candidates to the authorities, will give their opinions in matters of cadre policies, scientific promotions, directions of research, pedagogic work, scientific criticism, etc. However, legal regulations themselves do not automatically give the necessary and needed level of influence and authority. Some organizations already acquired such a position; the remaining ones must create such a position, without covering their weaknesses with formal legal regulations. In the academic community there is quite a multitude of party members, numerous among independent scientific workers, still insufficient among assistants and students. For example: every fifth psychologist, every fourth philologist, every third sociologist, historian, pedagogue, every second lawyer and philosopher, and a majority of political scientists belong to the PZPR. However, the years of political turmoil were unfavorable for the planned attraction of new party members, the most distinguished representatives of the academic community. More urgent is the task of undertaking such endeavors, because more and more often socially active candidates who want to reconsider the matter of their party affiliation, together come to the secretaries and the committees.

The strength of party attraction is with certainty the openness of its action in the community, concern about schools, taking a clear and consistent political stand, and a unity of opinions of the organization's members who represent outside their individual and scientific authority. And also inspiring everything that raises the authority of the schools and ensures their more effective functioning, the fulfillment of honest educational obligations towards the student, and just grades for academic students. Popular discussions were initiated by the school party organizations on the program of the development of their schools or concerned that the best graduates will be promoted to assistant positions.

With the party's initiative, there probably will arise social councils of higher schools, and concern that those councils will not be a facade, that their existence will promote ties of the school with the region and will cause the necessary support from the community for solving the school's problem.

Together with Youth

The amended law, like the law about the minister of higher education, foresees that part of its authority may be delegated to particular schools. One may therefore think on the basis of the situation in schools, the party organization will be the initiator of such broadening of autonomy in the schools.

Together with youth organizations, party members are interested in appointing self-government on the basis of new principles so that it would give the genuine possibility of collective cooperation for most youth members. The development of the student's learning movement also requires the party's inspiration and this movement is the chance for the most capable and ambitious. From the understood views, the attention of school organizations must be concentrated on realizing the program of social studies thanks to which the citizenship awareness of future animators of collective life is formed.

The task of the moment is to undertake a broad action explaining the essence of changes resulting from the amended law about higher education and be concerned that the rules of this law be correctly and consequently applied in every college.

Certainly, the duties of party members are not easy in academic circles at the present time because their rights broadened their responsibility--both individual and collective. To be honest, one must say that in every other place of work party members do not have it any easier in conquering various problems. That results from the fact that they must care about general social interests, about achieving alliances for the party program, and about providing convincing arguments that work for the common good.

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CSO: 2600/48

POLITICS

POLAND

BRIEFS

CARDINAL GLEMP ARRIVES FOR VISIT--Rome, March 20 (AFP)--The Roman Catholic Primate of Poland, Josef Cardinal Glemp arrived here Tuesday for a 5 day visit during which he will meet the Polish Pope John Paul II, an aide said. Cardinal Glemp made no statement on his arrival, but an aide said he would meet the Pope later Thursday or Friday morning. An informed source said the two could discuss a planned trip to Poland by John-Paul II in June, 1987. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1128 GMT 20 Mar 86 AU] /8918

CSO: 2020/101

POLITICS

ROMANIA

RCP POLITICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU261622 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, the meeting of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee took place on Friday 22 February. During the meeting the "Report on Labor Productivity Plan Fulfillment in National Industry, Construction-assembly, and Transportation for 1985 Compared with 1984" was examined. The figures presented show that high levels of productivity, in almost all industrial branches, have been registered in 1985 compared to 1984. The report points out the fact that the entire production increase in 1985 was due to labor productivity; nevertheless, the tasks of the plan in the field of increasing labor productivity have not been completely fulfilled.

During the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, stressed the fact that last year's results in the field of increasing labor productivity could not be considered as entirely good results and he criticised the inadequate situation existing in many branches of activity, particularly in the automobile transportation sector. The ministries, industrial centers, enterprises, party bodies, and party organizations were asked to examine with exactingness the way in which actions were taken in order to achieve this important index and were asked to work out, in the shortest time possible, the program of concrete measures to eliminate the shortcomings manifested and to fulfill, under favorable conditions, the tasks for increasing labor productivity in 1985. It was stressed that every economic branch, sector, and unit should most resolutely and responsibly act in such a way as to attain the highest possible productivity, which is a priority target of major importance for the dynamic and intensive development of the economy and for attaining the country's overall progress, increasing national wealth, and raising the whole people's well-being. In this respect, it was pointed out that broadly promoting new, modern technologies, improving production structures, expanding mechanization and automation, utilizing the existing capacities and the working time with increased efficiency, reducing specified consumption, and raising the technical and quality level of products should be priority concerns. Particular attention should be given to continually improving the organization of labor and production, strengthening order and discipline, instilling a spirit of responsibility, and raising the professional training of the working personnel.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the ministries and coordinating economic bodies to solve by the end of March, within the framework of the action for organizing and modernizing production, all the problems that still need to be solved and to set up, for every branch and field of activity separately, clear instructions for the application of the overall contract system, so that in the second term of the current year, this superior form of labor organization should be generalized in the entire economy.

The PEC pointed out that the steady increase of labor productivity is one of the essential ways of increasing production and economic efficiency in all fields of activity and of fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan provisions for this year and for the entire 5-year plan period.

Further, the PEC examined the "Report on the Status of Fulfillment--on 31 December 1985--of the Major Technological and Economic Indexes Approved for Commissioned Industrial Production Capacities."

Taking into consideration the fact that an important number of facilities put into operation during the past years have not attained the planned parameters, the PEC requested all the responsible factors in this field of activity to urgently take firm measures to speedily recover shortfalls in these facilities and to completely fulfill the approved major technological and economic indexes and to fulfill the planned production. In accordance with the recommendations of the party secretary general, it was agreed that, within the framework of the action for organizing and modernizing production, special programs of measures aimed at achieving the planned parameters at every production capacity will be worked out and presented by 25 March.

Further, the PEC examined and endorsed the "Report on the Development of Prices and Fees in 1985." It was assessed that, last year too, prices and fees had registered a positive course, complying with plan provisions and in some fields, they were below the limits set in the plan. This demonstrates the fitness of the national economy and the correctness of the measures adopted for the improvement of all categories of prices in order to base them on economic principles, for carrying out profitable activity in each production unit, for applying, under favorable conditions, the new financial-economic mechanism, for maintaining strict control over prices, and for ensuring the supply of consumer goods for the population.

Last year the average price index on the peasant market was below the level attained in 1984, under the conditions of increased quantities of agricultural products and foodstuffs sold to the population during that period. In light of the results obtained and the great resources existing in the economy in this field, the PEC set forth the tasks of the State Committee for Prices, economic ministries, industrial centers, enterprises, people's councils, and financial bodies to continuously act with utmost responsibility in order to apply the established measures and find new ways and means of reducing prices and fees in accordance with the plan provisions.

During the meeting the PEC also examined and endorsed the "Report on the Activity of Resolving Proposals, Comments, Complaints, and Requests of the Working People Addressed to the Party Leadership, Party and State Bodies, Mass and Social Organizations, the Press, Radio, and Television in 1985". It was agreed that this report--including the necessary improvements and additions--should be submitted for debate to the plenary meeting of the RCP Central Committee.

During the PEC meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented some current issues of the international political situation, particularly regarding the intensification of efforts aimed at halting the arms race and proceeding to concrete disarmament measures. In this respect, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted the significance of the new proposals presented by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, stressing the fact that these proposals play an important role in the international situation and in the struggle for disarmament and peace. The RCP secretary general also assessed the need to take most determined action in order to achieve overall disarmament and simultaneously begin reducing conventional weapons--including chemical weapons--troops, and military expenditures, under appropriate control. At the same time as taking all these measures, efforts must be increased to speedily solve existing regional conflicts and all interstate contentious problems through negotiations, to renounce the use and threat of force in international relations, and to halt any kind of interference in the domestic affairs of other countries. The party secretary general pointed out that such measures would strengthen the confidence among countries, would avert the danger of a destructive nuclear catastrophe, and would lead to the establishment of a lasting climate of detente, cooperation, and peace throughout the world.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, on this occasion too, that the RCP and Socialist Romania are determined to act most resolutely in this respect and to make a contribution, together with all socialist countries, and all progressive and peace-loving forces, to the struggle for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, for a world free of weapons and wars, for a world of peace, understanding, and peaceful cooperation among nations.

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CSO: 2700/112

POLITICS

ROMANIA

DINCA REPORT TO AGRICULTURAL PLENARY MEETING

AU201151 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Feb 86 p 2

["Report on the Conclusions Regarding the Activity Carried Out in Agriculture in 1985; the Tasks and Measures to Be Taken in Order to Fulfill the Provision of the 13th RCP Congress Directives on Developing Agriculture and the Food Industry and to Implement the Guidelines and Recommendations of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General, Aimed at Fulfilling the Plan for 1986--Abridged Text--" presented by Ion Dinca, chairman of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture, and Water Management, to the Plenary Meeting held in Bucharest on 13-14 February]

[Text] The proceedings of the plenary meeting take place at the beginning of 1986, the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, when our whole people, closely united around the party and its secretary general, have resolutely proceeded to implement the great objectives set forth by the 13th RCP Congress and work skillfully and energetically to ensure--under most favorable conditions--the fulfillment of the plan provisions and of the special programs in various fields of activity.

At Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative and with his decisive contribution a number of measures have been adopted in order to improve agricultural activity and a more suitable organizational framework has been created to fulfill all the tasks of the new agrarian revolution.

For all these things, on this occasion too, we express our deep gratitude and our ardent thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the constant and many-sided support given to agriculture, aimed at substantially increasing its contribution to the continuous development of the national economy and to raising the people's standard of living.

In 1985, despite the less favorable climate conditions some good results were attained in grain, industrial crops, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, and zootechnical yields, which has ensured the supply to the population and other needs of the national economy.

The results attained by many state and cooperative agricultural units which achieved large crop yields demonstrate the real possibilities of our socialist agriculture to attain large, secure, and stable yields.

In 1985, there were agricultural production cooperatives and state agricultural enterprises which on the entire sowing area attained yields of more than 8,000 kilograms of wheat and barley, more than 20,000 kilograms of corn cobs, more than 3,000 kilograms of sunflower seeds and soybeans, and more than 50,000 kilograms of sugar beet and autumn potatoes per hectare.

Despite all these results--the report assesses--the overall agricultural results do not entirely reflect the real possibilities of this important branch of the national economy. As a result, the production plan and the plan for delivery to the state have not been fulfilled. The plan nonfulfillment was caused mainly by the inadequate concern of the cadres in the ministry, agricultural county bodies, unit managements, and experts who did not work with the required responsibility in order to strengthen order and discipline in the rational utilization of the land, of seeds with a high productivity, in the appropriate work of tending crops, in harvesting and storing yields, in utilizing all tractors and agricultural machinery at full capacity, in achieving the number of livestock, and in ensuring the necessary fodder. Likewise, failings were manifest in mobilizing and utilizing manpower in villages and in applying the self-management and self-sufficiency programs.

Shortcomings were also registered in rational land management, in activities of recuperating and returning to production all areas which were taken out of agricultural use, and in raising the productive potential of the land.

The program on land improvement and on increasing the fertility of the soil has been worked out in order to improve activities in this field and is being submitted for debate to this plenary meeting. In order to implement the provisions of this program concrete measures must be taken, by establishing precise schedules and responsibilities, something that should be reflected in the substantial increase of agricultural yields.

In order to attain the planned production for 1986, last fall efforts were made to carry out good quality work and sowing of leafy grains was carried out in almost all units at the optimal time.

Due to the precipitation that fell and to the favorable temperatures registered in the second half of November, one can estimate that the autumn sowing is good in the major grain-growing areas of the country, namely the south, south-eastern, and the western parts of the country. It is necessary to continue to follow the condition of the vegetation in every county, unit, and field and to strictly carry out the work stipulated in technology, particularly the gradual fertilization.

Further, the report broadly analyzes the activity carried out in 1985 in agriculture, the food industry, silviculture, and water management and at the same time it stresses the important tasks devolving upon working people in these branches and fields of the national economy in 1986.

In the case of seed corn, the major grain crop, the unsuitable yields cannot be blamed only on natural conditions but also on some technological and organizational shortcomings which have been manifested in the activity of the Ministry of Agriculture, county agricultural bodies, and production units.

The big reserves possessed by our agriculture for increasing the corn yields are demonstrated in the first ranking counties and units, which even under last year conditions succeeded in attaining good yields. Aside from the agricultural units which achieved on the entire cultivated area yields of more than 20,000 Kg corn cobs per hectare, a large number of state agricultural cooperatives and agricultural production cooperatives achieved average yields of 8,000 to 10,000 Kg corn cobs per hectare. These yields are the natural result of the work carried out by the cooperative workers, machine operators, and technical cadres who worked in an organized way and with a spirit of responsibility and professional abnegation.

Comparing the corn grain crops attained by neighboring counties with similar conditions, one can note great differences in the yields attained, which shows the varying concern of agricultural organs and technical cadres in the units for the strict application of technological and the weak sense of responsibility for the execution of agricultural work. Such differences in corn cob yields can also be noted within the same county, between neighboring units.

Although the state agricultural enterprises achieved a bigger overall seed corn yield than the agricultural production cooperatives, the level of the yields achieved is not up to the existing technological and material base and to the experience gained and not all of them have become exemplary units of our socialist agriculture.

In the case of the other autumn crops, the production results attained are below the existing possibilities.

The shortcomings which have been noted can also be explained by the fact that strict control was not exerted on the spot and first intervention was not carried out in order to ensure everywhere a spirit of responsibility, aimed at applying the technical norms in every single unit, farm, and field.

As regards second crops and companion crops, the report assesses the fact that taking into consideration the economic importance of these crops, great attention must be attached to their proper placement, to carry out sowing in optimal time, to ensure high quality seeds and seedlings, and to thoroughly organize harvesting in order to avoid any waste and to achieve the planned yields for 1986. In accordance with the guidelines and recommendations of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the party, a more substantial increase in agricultural yields is a priority task of the 1986 plan. Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture and county agricultural bodies must see to it that all agricultural units and all the agricultural producers work with a spirit of responsibility for the optimal management of the land and attach the greatest importance to raising the productive potential of the land. Firm actions must be taken to cultivate all the planned areas with the established variety of crops in order to observe the plan provisions exactly. Likewise, the fulfillment of the tasks stipulated for the vegetable yields requires decisive actions, something requested by the party and state leadership, in order to efficiently exploit all the irrigated areas.

In all the counties, the agricultural bodies, the management of the units, and the experts, by militating consistently for promoting scientific-technological progress, must ensure the utilization and the expansion of the most productive hybrids, the creation and utilization of seeds with superior biological characteristics; they must also ensure optimal plant density, carry out crop tending and fertilization operations on schedule, prevent and fight disease and pests, carry out watering operations on all the irrigated areas, shorten the harvesting period in order to avoid any losses, and observe the efficient use of all the equipment and save energy resources.

The program of measures to prepare and carry out the spring agricultural work in 1986, which includes the volume of work and the major actions meant to ensure that sowing and the other agricultural work are executed on schedule and at a high quality level, must be strictly observed.

Analyzing the results attained in vegetable growing, the report asserts that the program submitted for debates and endorsement at the present plenary meeting includes measures and actions meant to give a new impetus to the development of this important branch of agriculture. Very resolute and responsible actions will have to be taken in order to implement the plan provisions, to attain yields which can meet each county's self-sufficiency requirements and the raw material supply for industrialization, and to fulfill the export tasks.

The report notes that the plan for autumn potato yields has been fulfilled and points out the fact that in order to ensure the output stipulated for 1986, the appropriate use of technology in all units must be constantly observed. Particular attention must be attached to cultivating the planned areas, to ensuring the established plant density, and to fighting diseases and pests.

The report stresses the fact that in the field of fruit growing and wine growing, decisive actions must be taken in order to fulfill the provisions included in the program submitted for debates and endorsement by the plenary meeting aimed at ensuring increased quantities of fruit and grapes, at the level of plan tasks.

An examination of the status of implementing the provisions of the plans and programs for the livestock sector reveals that there were shortcomings and difficulties in 1985 which led to results below expectations and envisaged levels. The report points out the causes which led to certain livestock yields below plan tasks in a number of counties.

The attainment of important tasks concerning the accelerated increase in the number of animals, particularly cattle and sheep, and their production, beginning with 1986, obliges the management and technical cadres in the ministry, county agricultural directorates, joint agroindustrial councils, and units to firmly and effectively eliminate existing shortcomings and work to exemplarily implement party decisions and the country's laws.

Agricultural directorates and county unions of agricultural production cooperatives, together with forestry bodies, will take steps to utilize with maximum efficiency natural pastures and grazing fields in forests, by intensifying overall agricultural amelioration operations of maintenance and fertilization, primarily with natural fertilizers. At the same time, firm and exacting action will be taken to obtain the entire quantity of protein fodder from domestic sources in 1986. On the basis of studies in each county and agricultural unit, steps will be taken to ensure all the zootechnical production facilities, by continuing the modernization of farms and improving the areas for animal breeding.

All necessary steps should also be taken to fully implement the programs for the development of bee-keeping, silkworm growing, and fish breeding as well as other special programs that were approved.

Concurrently with the zootechnical development in agricultural units, great attention will be paid to raising and fattening animals in the farms belonging to the people.

The improvement of livestock activities and the complete fulfillment of tasks in this important sector must be a basic goal of the entire activity; therefore, one should act with greater exactingness to enhance order and discipline and the responsibility of management and technical cadres in agricultural bodies and production units and of all breeders, with a view to observing the norms for feeding, caring for, and preserving the health of animals and properly organizing production and work in each zootechnical farm.

The report attaches great importance to land improvement activities, pointing out the need to mobilize domestic forces and means to implement envisaged targets. It stresses that the good experience of the Perieni research station has been generally introduced everywhere, by carrying out work for combatting soil erosion in various areas with defined boundaries; this action should continue in all counties.

The report points out that important results were obtained by scientific research, the achievements of which were introduced in the production. New strains and hybrids of grain, industrial and fodder crops, vegetables, fruit trees, and vines were approved and introduced in the production flow. We extended the use of new strains and hybrids by introducing and supplying important quantities of high-quality seeds, so that more than 70 percent of the areas were sown with elite seeds and primary reproduction seeds. New breeds of animals were approved and new technologies were introduced in the vegetable and animal production, with a view to reducing energy consumptions and substantially raising labor productivity.

Scientific research continues to play a particular role in implementing the great tasks for which our agriculture is responsible. In light of decisions taken by the Congress of Science and Education, the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences and the research institutes and stations are duty-bound to effectively solve the problems raised by the new agrarian revolution and intensify the activity of creating new strains and hybrids and new breeds

of animals, in order to achieve high production in all regions. Likewise, research must strengthen cooperation with education and production and steadily work to apply and generally introduce in production the latest achievements of science and technology.

The report points out that--within the framework of the National Program on Ensuring Certain and Stable Agricultural Production--the National Council for Waters has built, in accordance with agricultural requirements, water-storage reservoirs, which represent water sources for irrigation. We carried out regulation and damming operations on waterfalls, thus protecting certain important agricultural areas from floods and thus also easing up the load of the drainage system.

The main forestry indicators for 1985 were fulfilled. We continued to carry out forestry maintenance and hygiene work, intensified maintenance, sowing, and additional sowing operations on natural meadows, and performed anti-soil erosion and acidity operations, drainage work, and so forth.

Further steps should be taken to better administer forests and meadows in mountainous areas as well as forests in other regions; we should further increase their production potential and forestry's overall contribution to meeting requirements of the national economy.

Now that a new organizational framework has been set up through the creation of the Ministry of Food Industry and Acquisition of agricultural products, the industrial centrals the relevant county councils and their subordinated enterprises will constantly have to act to conclude and carry out contracts with agricultural units, members of agricultural production cooperatives, and private producers in order to ensure the quantities of agricultural products stipulated for delivery to the state, improve production technologies, utilize raw materials to the fullest extent, reduce specific material and energy consumption, diversify variety range, and raise the qualitative level of products.

Referring to investments, the reports stipulates that central units, together with their client units, must take firm steps to improve activities on worksites and commission new projects on schedule.

The report also points out the need to take all steps to accomplish export tasks envisaged for 1986. Likewise, steps should be taken to increase the competitiveness of our agricultural and food products on foreign markets and identify new resources for export.

Examining the economic-financial situation of agricultural and food industry units, the report points out that production costs in 1985 were lower than the envisaged ones. At the same time, the report states that 1986 should mark a turning point in improving the activity of increasing economic efficiency and raising the profitability of all activities.

In conclusion, the report states: We have 73,000 cadres with higher education in agriculture and the food industry. The technological equipment is strong and the material base very good. We have good research institutes and stations. We constantly benefit from the direct leadership and priceless permanent guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. All conditions exist for the activity in agriculture, food industry, and other sectors to be up to the tasks set for them this year. We have a number of programs in branches and subbranches that give concrete shape to the overall targets established by the 13th party congress, the socioeconomic development plan, and the party program documents that give a clear orientation to our work and activity.

One can state that the fulfillment of these tasks depends on the way in which one of us and each party-state activist will work. There is no doubt that this presupposes a better organization of work, greater responsibility, order, discipline, and control, a better distribution of cadres, broad efforts to pool all resources, and further work to raise the professional training of cadres, since only people with a high training level can implement the new agrarian revolution.

On the basis of the 1986 plan for the development of agriculture and food industry, the managements of agricultural units and the county agricultural bodies will formulate concrete working programs to fully use the land and technological-material base in order to increase agricultural yields and economic efficiency.

Drawing all conclusions from last year's shortcomings and deficiencies and being aware of their responsibilities, the cadres of our agriculture, food industry, forestry, and water management, the county agricultural bodies, and all working people in these fields of activity will firmly work to implement decisions to be adopted by the plenary meeting, by always giving priority to exemplarily implementing the guidelines and recommendations of Comrade Party Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu.

We pledge to resolutely work to increase the responsibility of all those working in this basic branch of the nation and ensure all conditions to attain the yields envisaged for 1986, the first year of the new 5-year plan, thus attaining the targets of the new agrarian revolution and increasing the contribution of agriculture to the country's overall progress and the people's greater well-being.

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CSO: 2700/112

POLITICS

ROMANIA

CEAUSES CU SPEECH AT MOSCOW FACTORY

AU102043 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Mar 86 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the meeting with working people of "The 50th Anniversary of the USSR", the plant for automation lines in Moscow given on 28 February]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends,

First of all, I would like to extend to you, on behalf of the delegation participating in the 27th CPSU Congress, of the Romanian workers, and particularly on behalf of the workers in the machine-tool building field, my warm greetings and best wishes for success in your entire activity. (loud, prolonged applause)

We are here in the Soviet Union as invited guests to the 27th CPSU Congress. We followed with great interest the report presented by Mikhail Gorbachev. We particularly took note of the objectives of great importance regarding the accelerated socioeconomic development on the Soviet Union, the improvement of the entire activity of management and planning, and the continuous development of socialist democracy. We consider that these objectives are extremely important because, by achieving them, the peoples of the Soviet Union will travel another important road towards the golden dream of mankind--towards the communist society. (loud applause)

Secondly, we took note of the concern with and emphasis placed upon the need to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and ensure peace. (loud applause) We believe the stress laid on these problems in Comrade Gorbachev's report to be a very important fact, taking into consideration the fact that, in the current international situation, the problem of peace is the fundamental target of the socialist countries and of the whole of mankind. (prolonged applause)

Therefore, one can truthfully say that the 27th CPSU Congress decisions give great prospects to the working people and all the peoples of the Soviet Union, both on the path of socialism and on the path of the struggle for peace. These decisions are of great international significance! (prolonged applause)

At this meeting I would like to recall with great satisfaction the good relations of cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, and between the Romanian

people and the peoples of the Soviet Union--relations with deep and longstanding traditions which, during the years of socialism, were elevated to a new level and which are based on the joint struggle for socialism, for the well-being of our people, and for peace throughout the world. (loud applause)

We highly appreciate the outstanding achievements of the Soviet Union in building the developed socialist society, and within this framework, too, I would like to extend warmest congratulations to the Soviet people for these achievements and to wish them ever greater achievements in all fields! (loud prolonged applause)

As regards the situation in Romania, 40 years ago we proceeded to construct the socialist society; this is a relatively short period, but during this period Romania has changed from a backward agrarian country into an industrial-agrarian socialist country, in full progress. I will merely mention the fact that in industry last year we produced more than 100 times more than 40 years ago, meaning that in less than 3 days we produce an entire year's production of 40 years ago. This fact demonstrates the force of socialism and the capabilities of a nation that is master of its destiny, and demonstrates what a nation can achieve when the workers class becomes the leading class of society. (loud applause)

In agriculture, production increased almost fourfold during this period. The national income is more than 32 times higher and, on this basis, we are raising the people's standard of living. In the same period a real pay increase of more than eightfold has been registered.

We carry out a large volume of social, industrial, and agricultural construction, including apartment construction. As a matter of fact, we have radically changed the face of the country. Anybody who visits Romania--and I know that there are many Soviet friends visiting our country--can realize that during the years of socialism the Romanian people have done everything possible in order to demonstrate their creative capacity and the fact that socialism alone can ensure the people's road toward fast development, well-being, and independence! (loud applause)

I have already mentioned the good relations with the Soviet Union; I would like to stress that cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries is very important for the entire development of our country. Life has demonstrated that the cooperation among socialist countries and the activities within CEMA make a great contribution to the development of each country's national economy, to each country's advance on the road of socialism, to the overall consolidation of communism, and to increasing the prestige of socialism throughout the world. (prolonged applause)

We are firmly determined to work to implement the programs jointly endorsed in the field of economic development and the Scientific-Technological Program up to the Year 2000, since we believe that for the socialist CEMA-member countries these programs ensure the possibility to achieve more accelerated progress, to eliminate some lags, and--up to the year 2000--to achieve first place in the world in the field of production and with regard to the

scientific and technical level of production. We have this possibility and we must attain this target! (loud applause)

As a matter of fact, I understand that the congress of your party is discussing precisely these issues, and I took note of the fact that all speakers are determined to work in this direction.

The Romanian people have also began to fulfill the Eighth 5-Year Plan and to implement the decisions of the 13th Congress of our party, to firmly implement the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the advance toward communism. We have concluded the first month of the 5-year period with good results, but obviously this is just the first month. Nevertheless, we are determined to fulfill the entire 5-year plan under most favorable conditions, and thus make our contribution to developing and strengthening our homeland and all socialist countries, and to increasing the prestige of socialism throughout the world. (loud applause)

We greatly stress the need for new quality and the need to implement the scientific-technical revolution. Machine-tool building--within this, your factory too--has a great role to play in this direction. Certainly, communism can be achieved solely on the basis of the highest scientific and technological knowledge. Communism itself represents the best of what the world's awareness possesses. Thus, we must achieve the communist society on the basis of the most recent and advanced knowledge of science and technology, and of general human knowledge! (loud applause)

We are also concerned with reducing material expenditures and increasing the economic efficiency and profitability of all activity. We are applying the principles of workers' self management and self administration in all sectors of activity. We are applying a new economic mechanism which basically starts from the fact that any activity must be carried out at the highest technical level, and at the same time with the highest economic efficiency. The entire activity must be based on self-financing. We lay great stress on developing workers' revolutionary democracy, meaning that the workers class, intelligentsia, and all social categories participate directly in managing all sectors of activity. Socialism can be achieved only with the direct participation of the whole people. We in Romania say that we are building socialism with the people, for the people--and we must do everything to develop socialist democracy, a decisive factor for the victory of communism! The people are the builders of communism, so they must have a leading role in managing the entire society. (loud applause)

Certainly, we understand well the decisive role of the workers class, the most progressive and numerous force of society. The workers class has a great role. It honorably fulfills the role of the leading force of society--in our country and, I know, in your country, too. We must strengthen the role of the workers class and its participation in managing society! As the leading class, it must directly participate in managing socialist society! The force of socialism lies in this and we will continuously strengthen the role of the workers class and the unity of the whole people under the leadership of the Communist Party!

We also greatly stress the leading role of the party. But we assume that the party can fulfill its role only together with the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and the people. The party must ensure conditions for the people's participation in managing the entire society, because only in this way does it fulfill its role as the leader and decisive force in building socialism and communism! (loud applause)

Our parties--I am speaking about the RCP and the CPSU--have demonstrated through their activities, despite some shortcomings that have been manifest in one field or another, that they are fulfilling appropriately their historical mission of leading the peoples toward the communist society, which will ensure mankind's true equality of rights in all areas, will see to it that man is the real master of the country, of nature, and of everything that is being achieved in the respective countries, because, after all, man is the decisive factor in everything that is being accomplished. And everything we achieve must serve man! Today, in your factory, we also spoke about building new automatic machine-tools and robots. This is very good; but when we think of robots we must constantly be aware of the fact that man is building machines and robots, therefore, we must do everything for man and for his wellbeing and happiness! These are the targets toward which our parties in Romania, the Soviet Union, and other countries aim. These are the objectives leading toward communism! (loud applause) But in order to implement the programs each of us have--that is, to implement the program which is currently being discussed by the 28th Congress of your party--we need peace. We can accomplish these objectives only under conditions of peace. Therefore, we must do everything possible to put an end to the arms race and achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to ensure the people's supreme right to existence, to liberty, to life, and to peace.

We hail and highly regard the Soviet Union's proposals on the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and the implementation of this program in three stages, the first by 1990. Everything must be done to eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles, in the first place from Europe, but from other parts of the world, too. We must halt the actions to militarize outer space. We expect--like all other nations in the world--the United States and its allies to adopt a realistic attitude and to respond appropriately to the Soviet Union's proposals. On the basis of the proposals formulated by both sides, appropriate agreements can and must be reached by maintaining the balance of forces between the two sides, a balance based not on new weapons but on reducing those existing to the lowest level. Only such an orientation is in accordance with the interests of all peoples, of peace, and international security! (loud applause)

You know very well that the nuclear weapon is radically different from any other weapon known hitherto. Its utilization would eliminate the very conditions for life on our planet. We are not speaking about a weapon with a great destructive capacity, but about a weapon which threatens human existence and life itself on our planet. Therefore, we must eliminate nuclear weapons and the entire arsenal! In this spirit, we hail and actively support the Soviet Union's proposals in this connection!

We must work for the general reduction of arms and of military expenditures, so that the great sums spent throughout the world--coming close to one trillion dollars--can be used to solve many social problems, including the problem of developing countries.

We firmly believe that by acting in a united way the peoples of the world--among which the socialist countries hold first place--will succeed in attaining victory in the struggle for disarmament, and will succeed in establishing peace and saving mankind from a nuclear war which would lead to the disappearance of life on our planet.

We are firmly determined to strengthen solidarity with all socialist countries and with all peoples of the world, and we firmly believe that the people will be victorious and that we will ensure peace on our planet! (loud applause)

When I spoke about the general cooperation between our countries I also referred to your factory's contribution to accomplishing this cooperation. Next year this cooperation will increase in all fields of activity. There is a special program in the field of machine-tools, automation, and robotics. We wish to attain ever closer cooperation between your factory and similar factories in Romania. We would like to participate actively in the implementation of the programs adopted in this respect. I think that you will agree that this cooperation should aim at creating automated machines and increasingly intelligent robots which can make man's work easier and help us to advance more rapidly toward a society in which man will be really free, toward communism! (loud applause)

I hope that, within the framework of this cooperation, the direct contacts between Romanian and Soviet enterprises will increase. I refer to the contacts between experts and workers because after all, the workers class is the leading class of the socialist society, therefore workers must meet and closely cooperate! The socialists, have always spoken on the unity of the workers class, and under the conditions of socialism we must continue to strengthen this unity and the solidarity of the workers class in our countries and throughout the world.

In conclusion, dear comrades and friends, I would like to wish you ever greater successes in implementing the programs of modernizing and developing your factory and in fulfilling, under the most favorable conditions, the tasks devolving upon you from the decisions of your party congress.

I wish the peoples of the Soviet Union ever greater successes in implementing the 27th Congress decisions on building the developed socialist society and communism in the Soviet Union! (loud, prolonged applause)

I would like to wish the ever greater strengthening of the cooperation between our parties and peoples and to conclude with the wish for the continuous development of the solidarity between the RCP and the CPSU, and between the Romanian people and the peoples of the Soviet Union! (loud applause)

Long live the victory of socialism and communism in our countries! (loud and prolonged applause)

Long live the cooperation among all progressive and anti-imperialist forces!
(loud applause)

May peace and international cooperation triumph! (loud applause)

I wish you much health and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause. In an enthusiastic atmosphere all present in the hall cheer at length for the friendship and cooperation between the SR of Romania and the Soviet Union, between the RCP and the CPSU, and between the peoples of our countries).

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU VISITS MOSCOW AUTOMATIC LINE FACTORY

AU281925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 28/2/1986--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, accompanied by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania, and other members of the RCP delegation participating in the 27th Congress of the CPSU, was a guest of the collective of working people of the automatic line factory "The 50th Celebration of the USSR" in Moscow.

After the visit of the factory a meeting with leading cadres, specialists and front-ranking workers was held in its council hall. Leading representatives of the relevant ministry highlighted the preoccupations with a better correlation between the research and productive activities, a context in which the participants expressed their interest in Romania's experience in the field of integration of science, education and production, in the system of bodies of the workers' democracy meant to provide a direct participation of the working people in the management of the entire economic and social activity.

At the conclusion of the meeting Nicolae Ceausescu signed in the visitor's book of the enterprise.

Next, the RCP general secretary and the other members of the Romanian delegation participated in a meeting of the Romanian-Soviet friendship at the House of Culture of the enterprise.

The meeting was opened by Vitaliy Spesivik, secretary of the factory's party committee, who addressed a warm salute to the RCP leaders.

During the meeting Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

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ROMANIA

COMMENT ON POST-ELECTION SITUATION IN FRANCE

AU202026 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 18 Mar 86 p 6

[Article by Crina Sirbu: "France--Postelectoral Uncertainties"]

[Text] Called upon to vote for the deputies in the National Assembly and for regional councillors, the French reported to the polls in very large numbers --compared to previous elections--and according to the official figures 63.6 percent out of the almost 37.5 million voters participated in the elections; therefore, it was a confrontation with a double character, for the first time in France, and the possibility to vote on a single ballot, on the basis of the proportional departmental system, for the 577 deputy seats and through universal suffrage for the 1848 members of the councils leading the 26 regions.

If all these things are new, the novelty of these elections is mostly the political stake, that is, the possibility that, for the first time since the establishment of the Fifth Republic 27 years ago, the president of the country and the prime minister will come from opposing parties. After the counting of the votes, which was rather complicated because of the new system--and the commentator described that night as "one of the longest nights" in French political life--the voters gave a majority to the neo-Gaullist centrist coalition (the Rally for the Republic, RPR, and the Union for French Democracy, UDF) and to the deputies elected under the sign of other smaller groups. Thus the situation created is central-rightist.

But the extent of the RPR-UDF coalition's present success and future maneuvering capability is much more reduced. (Exceeding merely by two seats the absolute majority, that is 289 seats in the National Assembly) than what the preelectoral surveys envisaged and what the respective parties' leaders themselves envisaged, and everybody agrees that meanwhile, the Socialists have preserved and asserted their place as the first party of France and maintained their position as the most important parliamentary group.

As early as Sunday night, the head of the country met with the major socialist leaders at the Elysee Palace. Other meetings between the RPR and UDF were set forth. Following these talks, President Francois Mitterrand will meet the leaders of the conservative parties. All these discussions must end in the appointment of the person who will be entrusted with setting up the new government. Since the National Assembly will meet, in its new composition,

on 2 April, the official date of the new legislature's beginning, President Mitterrand has two weeks for discussions before appointing the successor of the present premier, Laurent Fabius.

In a program dedicated to the elections, Radio France International noted on Monday morning that although the speculations on the identity of the future prime minister continue, there is one opinion prevailing on both sides at the "headquarters" of the political groups, namely, that the vote expresses the desire of the French for balance on the domestic arena and in the country's foreign policy, imposing a tendency toward "peaceful coexistence." One hour before the polls closed, President Mitterrand sent an appeal to the leaders of all the parties to show "wisdom," saying that he himself will act in the same spirit.

After the elections, Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the Socialist Party, stressed in his turn, the fact that the Socialists are "the leading political force of the country" and a great party with experience in governing. Within the RPR-UDF coalition the declarations are cautious. Jacques Chirac, the leader of the neo-Gaullists whose name was most frequently mentioned before the election as a possible prime minister, said that "today, the matter at hand for all French people, regardless of their opinion, is to unite in order to participate in the necessary effort for achieving the renewing changes France requires." Valery Giscard d'Estaing, former president of the country and UDF leader, spoke about a "reasonable alternative" which could offer France new changes, and Raymond Barre, although hostile to the "cohabitation" idea, insisted on noting that he "will not do anything that would disturb, one way or another, the work of those who will accept the task of governing."

In a declaration of the Politbureau of the PCF Central Committee, published in Paris, it is stressed that the victory of the rightist forces in the legislative elections, which took place on Sunday in France, is a negative phenomenon for the working people and for the entire country. The document calls upon all Communists to act with a view to uniting the people's forces in the struggle against unemployment and inequity and for defending the social achievements and freedoms.

As early as Sunday evening, the RPR-UDF leaders announced that they were ready to form a new cabinet. But the decision, as I have already mentioned, is in the hands of President Mitterrand and--given the results which did not allot a great victory to the conservative parties--the scenarios envisaged thus far include the possibility of setting up a cabinet led by a person with moderate orientations coming from the opposition or by a "technician" and the possibility of a new government headed by a Socialist, in accordance with the great share the party maintained in the National Assembly.

This uncertainty, which will disappear the moment a new premier is appointed--and in the view of observers it will not take long, particularly in the context of some problems which require solutions, such as the crisis regarding the French hostages in Lebanon--is not the only one characterizing the French political arena. The main question is: How stable will the new government be?

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

TOTU MEETS SUDANESE LEADER; ECONOMIC COMMISSION BEGINS

AU270844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0827 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Khartoum, AGERPRES 27/2/1986--Friendly messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and the chairman of the Military Council of the Republic of Sudan, 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hassan Siwar al-Dhahab, were exchanged in Khartoum.

In reference to the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Sudanese and the Romanian people, chairman Siwar al-Dhahab was particularly appreciative of the Sudan visits of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme. Elena Ceausescu.

The messages were exchanged during the reception by the chairman of the Military Council of the Republic of Sudan of Ioan Totu, deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the Joint Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation. Major aspects of the growing economic and technical cooperation between Romania and Sudan were discussed.

The tenth session of the joint Romanian-Sudanese Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation started in Khartoum. The two delegations are headed by Ioan Totu and Samuel Aru Bol, deputy prime minister.

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POLITICS

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CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF SPANISH ENVOY

AU141648 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1622 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/3/1986--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received, on 14 March, Nicolas Revenga, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Spain in Bucharest.

The Spanish ambassador conveyed a cordial message of friendship to President Nicolae Ceausescu from King Juan Carlos and best wishes of progress for the Romanian people.

In the ambassador's address the friendly relations between the two countries are evoked, with emphasis on the importance of summit meetings in Bucharest and Madrid, which evinced the mutual interest to expand more the Spanish-Romanian links. Stress is laid on the good collaboration between Spain and Romania in the international arena, as they work steadily to open new avenues to understanding, to strengthening international security, reducing arming and building more active relationships of peace and friendship.

Receiving the credentials, the Romanian head of state conveyed to the Spanish sovereign most cordial wishes of good health and personal happiness, of welfare and prosperity for the Spanish people.

The address of reply of the Romanian head of state assesses that the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Spain recorded positive evolution, with the mutual summit visits going down as important moments in the history of the relations between the two countries. At the same time, it is mentioned that conditions are at hand for a more substantive increase of the economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other kinds of relations of mutual interest. The fact is emphasized that Romania and Spain--European countries--can develop broad collaboration in the world arena, for the settlement of the big issues facing our continent, for understanding, security and peace the world over.

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

RCP MESSAGE TO MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

AU061106 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Mar 86 p 5

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], Ulaanbaatar

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the RCP, its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the whole Romanian people, we convey to the Central Committee of your party, to the communists, and the friendly Mongolian people warm greetings and best wishes on the 65th anniversary of the creation of the MPRP.

The creation of the MPRP was an event of particular importance in the history of your country and it marked a new stage in the struggle of the Mongolian people against oppression and exploitation, for social and national liberation, and to achieve their aspirations of freedom and progress. Under the party leadership the Mongolian working people implemented the people's revolution, carried out deep revolutionary changes in society, and succeeded in overcoming the state of feudal backwardness and proceeding to the building of a new life on the road of socialism.

In our country we follow with keen interest and appreciate the significant achievements attained by the Mongolian people in developing industry, agriculture, education, and culture and we also appreciate the creative activity they carry out for the many-sided socioeconomic progress of the homeland and to raise the material and cultural well-being of the workers.

We note with satisfaction the ascending course of the relations of friendship and cooperation established between the RCP and the MPRP and between the Romanian and Mongolian peoples, and we express our belief that, by joint actions, these good relations and the many-sided Romanian-Mongolian cooperation will continue to develop in the future in the interest of building a new social system in Romania and Mongolia, and of the general cause of socialism, peace, disarmament, and understanding among nations.

On the day of your party's great anniversary, we wish you, dear comrades, the communists and the Mongolian working people new and great successes in the work of building socialism and in preparing for the upcoming MPRP Congress with new achievements, and for the continuous prosperity and flourishing of socialist Mongolia.

The RCP Central Committee.

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ROMANIA

CEAUSES CU RECEIVES ZIMBABWE PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU141645 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1603 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/3/1986-- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on March 14 the parliamentary delegation from the Zimbabwe Republic, headed by Nollan Chipo Makombe, speaker of the senate, now visiting Romania.

The head of the delegation conveyed to the leader of the RCP and Romanian state personal messages of warm greetings together with best wishes of good health and happiness and to the Romanian people wishes of progress, prosperity and fresh success in socialist construction, from President Canaan Sodindo Banana and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed in turn to the Zimbabwean head of state and prime minister a warm salute and best wishes of good health and happiness, of peace and progress for the friendly Zimbabwean people.

During the interview, that passed in a cordial atmosphere, the relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two parties, countries and peoples were highlighted with satisfaction, with emphasis on the decisive role of summit meetings and understandings in the fruitful development of these relations. The mutual wish was expressed to give an ever more dynamic course and ever richer content to the collaboration between Romania and Zimbabwe, through broad and more active economic cooperation in domains of mutual interest. In this frame, they stressed the need for the active participation of parliaments in Romania and Zimbabwe in a better acquaintance and rapprochement between the two peoples, in the strengthening of the traditional collaboration and Romanian-Zimbabwean friendship.

Major aspects of the world political life were also approached.

President Nicolae Ceausescu assessed that in the current international situation, particularly complex and grave, progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist forces everywhere, all the peoples should collaborate closely and work most responsibly for the achievement of nuclear disarmament, for the achievement of general disarmament, for the settlement of all conflicts among states by peaceful means, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the just resolution of the problems confronting the developing countries, including the foreign debts, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The two countries' solidarity was reasserted with the Namibian people's fight for independence, with all African peoples' struggle for the total liquidation of colonialism, the abolition of racist and apartheid policies, for the defence and consolidation of their national independence, for their free advance on the road to economic and social progress.

During the talk, it was shown that parliaments can and must make a more active contribution to the resolution of these problems, to imprinting a new course to international events.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly and deputies.

During their stay in Romania (over March 9-14), the Zimbabwean parliamentary delegation had an interview with Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly (the Romanian parliament). The sides made an interchange of information on the two parliaments' organization, activity and preoccupations, placing emphasis on the decisive role the understandings covenanted during the summit meetings and talks have played and further play in the growth of the friendly and cooperative ties between the Romanian and the Zimbabwean peoples. Stress was laid on the need for parliaments and parliamentarians to make a growing contribution to a better knowledge and rapprochement between the two countries and peoples, to boosting bilateral cooperation in various fields of activity, as well as internationally.

The guests also had interviews with executives of economic ministries, of the Foreign Affairs Ministry and of the Romanian group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. They examined practical ways and means to expand bilateral economic collaboration and cooperation, increase and diversify commercial exchanges between Romania and the Republic of Zimbabwe.

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ROMANIA

BRIEFS

DELEGATION ATTENDS PALME FUNERAL--Stockholm AGERPRES 15/3/1986--A party and state delegation of Romania, headed by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, vice-president of the State Council, participated alongside heads of state and government of other countries, in the mourning ceremony paying homage to Olof Palme, late chairman of the Socialist Democratic Labour Party and prime minister of Sweden. On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu a floral wreath was laid by the bier and condolences were conveyed to the bereaved family. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 15 Mar 86 AU] /7358

DUMA MEETS ANDREOTTI IN ROME--Rome AGERPRES 19/3/1986--As part of the Romanian-Italian consultations in Rome over March 17-19 Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, had an interview with Giulio Andreotti, Italian minister of foreign affairs, and conducted talks with Burno Corti, minister secretary of state at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and Giovanni Prandini, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade of Italy. During the talks satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the Romanian-Italian links on multiple planes. It was agreed to take new steps to develop and diversify the ties between the two countries in all areas, in mutually advantageous economic cooperation in the first place. On the same occasion views were exchanged on major aspects of the current international situation. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 19 Mar 86 AU] /7358

BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--President Nicolae Ceausescu received this morning the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to Bucharest, Admed Muslehuddin, for a farewell visit at the end of his mission in our country. The talk on this occasion was held in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 20 Mar 86 AU] /7358

THAI DELEGATION VISIT--Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/3/1986--A Thai delegation headed by General Prayoon Bunnag, [spelling as received], deputy minister of defence, paid a visit to Romania over March 17-20. The delegation had interviews at the executives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Petrochemistry, the Ministry of Electric Power and the Ministry of National Defence. They examined on the occasion the possibilities to further develop the bilateral economic development, to deepen the cooperation in domains of mutual interest, expand and diversify the commercial exchanges between the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1252 GMT 20 Mar 86 AU] /7358

DASCALESCU GREETS VIETNAMESE PREMIER--Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, sent a greetings cable to Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV on his birthday. In the cable the belief is expressed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the governments of our countries will further develop in the interest of the Romanian and Vietnamese people and the cause of peace and understanding throughout the world. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Mar 86 p 5 AU] /7358

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